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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

VOL. X, NO. 1 MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY APRIL, 1995

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Good Bye from Marcella

For many of you this is old news: by the time you're reading this copy, Dr. Mark Baumler will be Montana's Interim SHPO and I'll have moved to the top floor of the Montana Historical Society headquarters, into the Education Office, as the Society's Education Coordinator.

I make the move with undisguised delight--not because I'm leaving preservation, preservation issues, or preservation people. I won't be. I'm delighted for the pure fun of more to learn, more people to contact, and an even broader arena in which to encourage love and support for Montana's past. I still don't know quite how I fell into such good opportunity and fortune.

I was just as fortunate 15 years ago (no fooling!) to learn about, apply for, and be offered this position. In the intervening years, I've worked with Preservation Office staffers whose great competence, creativity, knowledge, and commitment to Montana's resources gave me energy and courage daily. I've been humbled and delighted--over and over again--by the persistent hard work and the vision that all of you--in Montana's communities and agencies--have brought to our historic, prehistoric, and traditional places. Finally, I am nothing short of awestruck at the changes that have occurred in Montana and our collective commitment to preservation.

The measures of good change are everywhere: tax act project after tax act project online; 150 properties and districts listed in the Register in the last biennium; a U. S. Forest Service preservation team at work on backcountry buildings; a wildly successful Register sign program; historic trails, mines, roads, bridges, irrigation systems, traditional culture sites actively preserved and interpreted; 12 cities or counties with their own local preservation officer and commission; the Montana Preservation Alliance and the Montana Archaeological Association teaming up to watch legislative issues; and most critically thousands of citizens from all walks of Montana life stepping up to preserve or t lobby for the preservation of our state's heritage. If, during this legislature, preservation is nose-to-nose with mining interests and if preservation is arm-wrestling with the tourism industry over ways to care for our historic infrastructure, that's success--hard won by all of us, with a whole bunch of skills and perspectives insisting that Montana's historic and prehistoric places are of compelling emotional, aesthetic, and financial importance.

For the grace of your help, interest, challenges, and tolerance, during these 15 years, my greatest thanks. For your singular success, my greatest congratulations. The door in Education will always be open! Don't be strangers!

PLEASE RETURN

Hello from Mark

If you're like me, it's hard to believe that Marcella is leaving the Preservation Office and also difficult to imagine that she's found something she wants to do as much as her work here. But there it is: she is and she has. I'm going to miss her (even though I know how to find her) and I know I speak for the office in saying that we are sorry to see her go. At the same time we are happy for Marcella in her new line of education work! We know she will be great at it: she's been teaching all of us and many of you for years how we can better preserve the past in our present lives and for Montana's future.

I will be serving as Interim SHPO until the Society hires on a permanent basis. Visions of Marcella on the phone while being handed another phone message come to mind! I ask that you bear with me over the next few months as I'll be juggling some of my scheduled commitments as State Archaeologist with these unexpected new duties. The search is nationwide and will be a matter of months, not days. Applications will be accepted until May 15. My assurance to you at this point is that the office is not in disarray nor are we on our thumbs waiting for new orders - Marcella has always treated us better than that and consequently we're well prepared to carry on. Yes, the open sign is still on the door and we're on about the business of preservation. Thank you for your continued interest and support in all that we do. And please join me in wishing Marcella the best!

NPS EARLIEST AMERICANS NATIONAL HISTORIC THEME STUDY

The National Park Service is working with its partners in the governmental, tribal, scholarly, avocational, and preservation communities to develop an Earliest Americans National Historic Landmark (NHL) Theme Study. The project is a multi-year effort to recognize and protect nationally significant archaeological and traditional cultural properties associated with America's first inhabitants. The theme study project staff (Robert S. Grumet, Coordinator) has recently released the first report in a series to be produced by this study. This report is a result of a first round of contact focusing on information available at SHPO offices throughout the country.

The report contains a project description, status report, regionally-organized preliminary Paleo-Indian archaeological data outlines for each state (ca 2 pps each), *and most importantly*: a form for constituents and interested parties to respond to a call for help and cooperation. If you would like to participate in this initiative and express your views, please contact Mark Baumler in our office in writing. He can send you the project background information, the response form, and the current outline information for Montana or other states you may be interested in commenting on. A complete copy of the report is available for inspection in our office or might be obtained by writing the Rocky Mountain Regional Coordinator: Steven L. De Vore; Interagency Archaeological Services, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, 12795 W. Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colorado 80225-0287.

Time for response is short. The Study Group is asking for responses no later than April 14, 1995, so that information gained can be presented in the Earliest Americans NHL Theme Study symposium at the annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology in Minneapolis, Minnesota (May 3-7).

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL IS COMING!

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has scheduled one of their three-day courses on "Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law" in Montana this year in Bozeman from May 22-24. Described as the "quickest, easiest way to learn how to meet historic preservation responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act", this course is for anyone involved in any aspect of NHPA, and especially Section 106 which requires federal agencies to consider the effect of their undertakings on historical and archaeological properties (36CFR800). This would include not only federal, state, tribal and local officials but also project sponsors receiving federal grants, consultants, applicants for federal permits, community groups, etc. We strongly recommend attendance. SHPO personnel will be involved and discussions of a possible fourth day to address some particular aspects of Montana preservation are taking place. We will keep you appraised on the latter - but don't let it keep you from the course itself. An informational brochure is available from our office. Registration information may also be obtained from the GSA Interagency Training Center at 703-603-3216.

WELCOME ABOARD KAY!

Katherine "Kay" Eccleston has been hired as the new historic preservation officer in Anaconda. Kay has several years of technical writing experience and a strong background in records and information management. She has served in such capacities as an Adjunct Instructor at Montana Tech in Butte and as a Technical Writer for MSE, Inc. of Butte, an engineering and environmental consulting firm. She has a great deal of enthusiasm for and a strong interest in local history and looks forward to her new endeavor. Kay can be reached on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Planning Office, 800 South Main, 563-8421.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGN PROGRAM: FEATURED PROPERTY

Any property listed on the National Register of Historic Places is eligible for an interpretive plaque. The program, paid for through a portion of accommodations tax, has been ongoing since 1990. At least 500 plaques have been prepared for properties across the state. The newsletter will feature a recently-signed property each quarter.

The Lonetree Stage Stop in Chouteau County near Square Butte recently received its interpretive plaque. The text outlines its interesting history:

Christopher and Edward Wilson chose this narrow canyon as headquarters for their ranching operation in 1887. The brothers lived in a dugout while they built a more serviceable two-room cabin using granite hand-cut from the nearby hillside. By 1895 when Edward brought his bride to the ranch, the brothers had finished a two-story home of hand-cut sandstone complete with running water piped in from the nearby spring. In 1900 Lonetree was designated a post office and served as both mail and stage stops between the railroads at Fort Benton and Lewistown. When the "sodbusters" began arriving between 1908 and 1912, Lonetree was the mailing address for hundreds of homesteaders. New arrivals filled their wooden barrels at the Lonetree spring until their own wells could be dug. In 1912, the Lonetree School was established in the two-room cabin. On colder days, students gathered in an upstairs room of the "big house." Lonetree had become the focal point of a community scattered over 400 square miles, but when the Milwaukee Road bypassed it in favor of the town of Geraldine, Lonetree's importance dwindled. In 1915 the stage line disbanded, the post office moved to Geraldine, and the school closed. The 1920s offered Lonetree a new beginning when newlyweds John and Mary Tanner added the Wilson ranch to their holdings. As a child Mary had traveled on the Fort Benton stage and stayed overnight at Lonetree. The "big house" gained new importance as home to the Tanners and their four daughters, adding yet another chapter to Lonetree's long, varied history.

A footnote to this story is that Mary Tanner's family continues to operate the Four Sisters Ranch, as it is now called. Mary herself is an amazing 92-year-old who now lives in Fort Benton. An accomplished artist, Mary does the most gorgeous acrylic paintings of local sites, including Lonetree.

Sign applications are available at SHPO. Production cost for each sign ranges from $380 to $550, depending on type, but cost to the applicant is only $25 per sign. This is truly the best deal in the state!

NATIONAL REGISTER NEWS

The State Preservation Review Board met for their first quarterly meeting of the year on March 6, 1995 in Helena. At the meeting, the Board bid a fond farewell and best of luck to departing State Historic Preservation Officer, Marcella Sherfy. The Board also approved the nomination of the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

D.H. Cuthbert House, Helena, Lewis & Clark County. Built in 1886, the D.H. Cuthbert House is a sturdy Queen Anne style home helping to anchor Helena's comfortable historic East Side neighborhood.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Big Timber, Sweet Grass County. Celebrating her 100th birthday this year, St. Mark's Episcopal Church is a charming stone Gothic Revival church, designed by Livingston architect Frank. S. Hornbeck in 1895.

OTO Ranch, Gardiner vicinity, Park County. Perched on the northern edge of Yellowstone Park and now owned by the US Forest Service, the OTO is one of Montana's original dude ranches. Founded by "The Father of Montana Dude Ranching" in 1898, Dick Randall, the OTO ranch features a rustic log lodge, cabins and other buildings, all set in a pristine alpine meadow.

Daniels County Courthouse, Scobey, Daniels County. A bordello-turned-courthouse, Daniels County's courthouse has perhaps the most colorful history of any in the state. Built in 1913 during the railroading and homestead boom era, aka. One-Eyed Mollie's and the Commercial Hotel, the building has housed county offices since 1920.

These approved nominations will soon be en route to the Keeper of the Register in Washington, D.C. for a final review. Also approved by the Review Board at their prior meeting, December 5, 1994, and pending approval with the Keeper of the National Register are:

C.B. Power Bungalow, Wolf Creek vicinity, Lewis & Clark County. Designed by famed architect Robert C. Reamer, designer of several buildings in Yellowstone Park including the Old Faithful Inn, this Bungalow style residence built between 1911-1913, was a country get-away for the influential C.B. Power and his family and friends.

Socialist Hall, Butte, Silver Bow County. Built in 1916, amidst the turbulence of Butte's labor war after the

Butte Miners Union hall was bombed, Socialist Hall is one of Butte's best kept secrets, and one of the last Socialist Meeting Halls remaining in the United States.

Stearns Hall, Stearns, Lewis & Clark County. Stearns Hall marks the history of a rural community in the upper Dearborn valley. Built by the Stearns chapter of the Woodmen of the World, this log hall has served the community since 1911.

Kent Diary Round Barn, Red Lodge vicinity, Carbon County. Built by the Kent family in 1939-1941, this brick round barn is a rare building. Round barns were promoted by early 20th century ag schools to progressive farmers who wanted efficient, modern dairy operations and happy cows.

Cross Ranch Headquarters, Broadus vicinity, Powder River County. The Cross Ranch was home to S.F. Biddle, a founding member of the Montana Stockgrowers Association. Log cabin bunk and cook houses, and the rustic French Colonial Biddle lodge were the heart of the ranch operations from 1893-1915.

Winnett School, Winnett, Petroleum County. Built in 1919 - 1921, during homestead and petroleum booms, the Winnett School is a vigorous Craftsman - Mission style school. The building was designed by architect Otto Wasmansdorff of Lewistown.

Watch for our next newsletter to learn which have been listed by the Keeper of the Register in the National Register of Historic Places! Listed below are properties listed in the National Register since our last edition.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY
Clark's Lookout (State Park), 3/10/94

BLAINE COUNTY
Dave's Texaco, 8/16/94
(part of the Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in MT MPD)
Young Brothers Chevrolet Garage, 8/16/94
(part of the Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in MT MPD)

DEER LODGE COUNTY
Methodist Episcopal Church of Anaconda, 7/29/94

FLATHEAD COUNTY
Kearney Rapids Bridge, 7/22/94
Soldiers' Home Historic District, 4/21/94
Vance Lodge, 12/29/94
Kalispell Multiple Properties listed on 8/24/94
Alexander & Busey Houses,112 - 5th Ave. W.; Alexander & Busey House,106 - 5th Ave. W.; Anderson Style Shop; Bader/Jaquette & Westwang Houses; Beaman House; Billsborough House; Boyd's Shop; Brice Apartments; Continental Oil Company Warehouse & Garage; Continental Oil Company Filling Station; Equity Supply Company Elevator & Creamery; Edward Gay House; Kearney Rapids Bridge; Federal Building; Ferguson House; Fisher House; Flathead Wholesale Grocery; East Side Historic District; West Side Historic District; Main Street Commercial Hist. District; Courthouse Historic District; City Water Department; Great Northern Railway Depot; Gibson/Lebert House; Graham House; Gregg/Moses House; Hodgson House; Hotel Norden; Houtz House; Johnson/Lee House; Kalispell Monumental Company; Kalispell Flour Mill; Kalispell Lumber Company Retail; Kalispell-American Laundry; Kerr House; Liebig House; Long House; McGee House; McMannamy House; Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church; Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage; O'Neil Lumber Company Office; Reid/Kent House; Rogers House; Roose/Eckelberry House; Russell School; Sauser-Mercord Building (338 Main St.); Sauser-Mercord Building (340 Main St.); Scandinavian Methodist Church; Scott/Forhan House; Smith House; Snyder House; Thierwechter House; Waggener & Campbell Funeral Home; Walker House; Woll House

GALLATIN COUNTY
Flaming Arrow Lodge, 7/29/94

HILL COUNTY
Heltne Oil Company, 8/16/94
(part of the Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in MT MPD)

LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY
Eagle's Site,10/7/93

MADISON COUNTY
H.D. Rossiter Building, 3/7/94

MEAGHER COUNTY
Wellman Block, 3/7/94

PHILLIPS COUNTY
H. Earl Clack Service Station, 8/16/94
(part of the Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in MT MPD)

RAVALLI COUNTY
DeNayer House, 7/29/94

ROOSEVELT COUNTY
Hale's Filling Station & Grocery, 8/16/94
(part of the Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in MT MPD)

ROSEBUD COUNTY
J.A. Bookman General Store and the Wiley Clark & Greening Bank, 9/2/94; Ingomar Public School, 9/2/94

TOOLE COUNTY
Rainbow Conoco, 8/16/94
(part of the Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in MT MPD)
Rocky Springs Trail Segment of the Whoop-Up Trail

LIFE AT PICTOGRAPH CAVES

Life at Pictograph Caves educational trunk is now available to teachers statewide. The trunk contains background information for teachers, suggested lessons, and hands on materials to support a number of classroom activities about the Pictograph Cave site and Montana prehistory and archaeology. The Pictograph Cave State Park, located just outside of Billings, is one of the finest state parks in Montana and an excellent destination for educational field trips. The trunk includes:

* **Ancient Teachings** -- Teacher guide
  This teacher guide and suggested lessons on Montana archaeology includes a brief historical overview of Montana's native cultures along with eight lesson plans from which to select.

* **Life at Pictograph Caves** -- Slide show
  A look at what was learned about early life in Montana from the archaeological excavations at the Pictograph Caves. A transcript is included. For grades 3 and up.

* **Montana 1492** -- Video
  An exploration of native life in Montana 500 years ago. Activities such as hunting, hide tanning, roasting camas root, chipping stone points are demonstrated. Recommended for secondary grades and for teacher reference.

* **Photograph of Pictograph Cave interior**
  Taken in 1912, this photograph depicts a number of the original paintings on the walls of Pictograph Cave.

* **Pictograph images**
  Warriors with shields are common images across the plains, these cast and painted reproductions represent many such figures originally painted in Pictograph Cave.

* **Replicas of artifacts unearthed at Pictograph Cave**
  Thirteen replicas were cast from molds taken directly from the objects excavated at the caves, representing a range of early human activities at the caves.

The *Life at Pictograph Caves* project was made possible with funding from the Montana Archaeological Association; the Parks Division of Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks; and the Historic Preservation and Education Offices of the Montana Historical Society.

Pictograph Caves is a state park, open to the public April 15 - October 15. For information on a site visit, or to arrange to borrow the *Life at Pictograph Caves* teaching trunk contact one of the following:

Ken Oravky, Park Operation Supervisor,
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
2300 Lake Elmo Drive
Billings, MT 59105

OR

Deanna Johnson
Education Dept.
Montana Historical Society
225 NO. Roberts
Helena, MT 59620 444-4789

STONE CIRCLE SURVEY

"Stone circles will plague archaeologists for some time to come."

George Frison, 1978

Ethnographic accounts have led archaeologists working on the Northern Plains to a near universal consensus that the ubiquitous stone circles found in all types of plains environments have resulted from the placement of rocks by prehistoric peoples to secure the covering of their movable lodges, either the exterior hide sheathing or the interior moisture barrier walls, or both.

Although stone circle sites mark the exact locations of encampments of indigenous peoples, and a number have been shown to have been occupied thousands of years ago, the eligibility of these groupings of stone rings for listing in the National Register of Historic Places has been a hotly debated issue in the archaeological community for years. By virtue of the temporary nature of site occupation, artifact density at stone circle sites tends to be low. The ability to accurately date or assign cultural affiliation to these properties continues to be limited using current technology. Excavation of stone circle sites have sometimes yielded less than gratifying results.

Montana's Survey and Planning grant funds have been extremely limited during the past few years. $22,000 is currently available for fiscal years 1995 and 1996 combined. Given the myriad of questions surrounding the worthiness of stone circle sites for preservation and future study, the State Historic Preservation Office has decided to channel these funds to a study of this enigmatic site type within the context of approximately 24 stone circle sites on the Benjamin Ranch in Toole County this summer.

In this study, documentation and evaluation standards for stone circle site inventory will be explored. What kind, quality and how much field recordation is sufficient to determine the eligibility of a stone circle site? Is

Spotted Eagle's Sioux Village, 1879
Photo: Courtesy of Montana Historical Society

subsurface testing always necessary? Under which of the four National Register criteria might stone circle sites qualify for listing? What are the important associative values of stone circle sites? Do some stone circle sites possess traditional cultural values? Are any stone circles sites linked historically with important events or individuals, and how can these connections be documented? Do stone circles possess significant architectural values? What are the qualities that an individual stone circle site must possess to meet the requirements for National Register listing?

Sequentially over the past few years, the owners of the Benjamin Ranch, Gary and Shirley Wolfe, contracted with archaeologists John Brumley, John Riddel and Dave Schwab to complete a reconnaissance survey of their 10-section ranch located seven miles northwest of Shelby. Last year, Schwab prepared a draft Multiple Properties Documentation (MPD) form that outlines the contexts and registration requirements for the stone circle sites. This summer's inventory and evaluation project, sponsored by the SHPO with support of the Wolfe family, will result in the preparation registration forms and accompanying documentation for those stone circle sites on the ranch that meet the National Register criteria and have retained integrity. We anticipate that this work will form the basis of a future SHPO Planning Bulletin regarding stone circle recordation and evaluation.

Qualified archaeologists and consulting firms are invited to bid on the Stone Circle Inventory and Evaluation Project. To request a copy of the draft MPD for review and for the full scope-of-work and bidding information, please contact the SHPO. The deadline for applications is **April 28, 1995.**

WORKSHOP CALENDAR

MAY 2-5 --- *Faced With Reality: A Workshop on Cultural Landscape Documentation, Evaluation, and Management.* Missoula/Ninemile Remount Depot. Sponsored by NPS, Lolo NF, Montana SHPO, and Historical Research Associates, Inc. CONTACT: Laurie Kreis, Ninemile Ranger Station, 20325 Remount Rd., Huson, MT 59841.

MAY 22-24 --- *Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law: A Working With Section 106 Course.* Bozeman. Sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the GSA Interagency Training Center. CONTACT: GSA Interagency Training Center, 706-603-3216.

MAY 22-26 --- *Remote Sensing/Geophysical Techniques for Cultural Resource Management.* Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, IL. Sponsored by NPS, USFS, and USAF. CONTACT: Steven De Vore, NPS, 303-969-2882.

AUG 1-9 --- *Low Altitude Large Scale Aerial Reconnaissance for Cultural Resource Managers.* Sanjuan College, Farmington, New Mexico. Sponsored by NPS, San Juan College, and Brigham Young University. CONTACT: Steven De Vore, NPS, 303-969-2882.

MEETING CALENDAR

MAY 3-7 --- *Society for American Archaeology,* 60th Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, MN

MAY 8-10 --- *Montana GIS 1995 Conference,* Colonial Inn, Helena, MT (There will be a session on GIS in Historic Preservation)

MAY 11-13 --- *Montana Archaeological Society/Society for Industrial Archaeology - Klepetko Chapter* Annual Meeting, KwaTaqNuk Resort, Flathead Lake, Polson, MT

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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

VOL. IX, NO. 1 MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY FEBRUARY, 1994

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

This issue's column doesn't come from your SHPO, but from another one. To be exact, it is the Preservation Commentary column from the August 1993 issue of HISTORIC ILLINOIS written by Theodore W. Hild. Ted is the Chief of Staff for the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and Deputy SHPO for that program. Each issue of HISTORIC ILLINOIS is a marvelous blend of factual information on historic sites or buildings in the state and challenging editorial stuff from Ted like the column reprinted here. Ted entitled this Commentary "The Vision Thing"!

A while ago a woman from a local historical society called me to report that a bank in her community planned to buy and turn the oldest home in town into a parking lot, and she wanted to know what to do to stop them. I asked her if the property was a designated landmark. No. I asked her if the town had a local preservation ordinance. No. I asked if her organization was in any position to buy the place. Yes, she said, but the executor of the estate that owned the house said it had to be sold to the bank, and the people in city hall said that the land was zoned for parking. Oh, brother, I thought. Another landmark and maybe the local historical society are about to be steamrolled. The whole thing sounded a little strange.

The whole thing sounds a little strange, I told her. Look, I said, try this: Go to the courthouse and look at the probate records and find out if the will actually says the property must be conveyed to the bank; then go to city hall and tell the zoning administrator that existing use is not affected by zoning and that there is no such thing as a zoning classification for parking. Then go back to the executor and make an offer on the property. I added that she might also remind that executor that his fiduciary responsibility precludes playing footsie with the bank and city hall.

We get calls like that occasionally and nothing ever comes of them, so I have to admit that I was a bit cavalier with this earnest and concerned woman. I didn't think I'd hear any more about the issue, and if I did it would probably just be a news clipping with a photo of a bulldozer poised over the mangled remains of a soon-to-be-forgotten house. I had, in fact, put the episode out of my mind altogether when the woman called me back a few weeks later and said, well, Mr. Hild, I did exactly what you told me to do and now our historical society has a contract to buy the property. What should we do next?

Uh . . . you bought the place, I asked.

Why, yes. She found out who the executor was--he worked for the very same bank that wanted to buy the property in the first place--and talked to a nice man in the zoning office and told them exactly what I told her to tell them. Not the footsie part, I hoped.

Uh . . . you bought the place, I asked.

They sure did. They passed the hat amongst themselves and came up with a down payment. Now they were asking me how to come up with the rest of the money and what to do with the place since they were the new owners. I hadn't planned on things going this far, and now I was on the spot to come up with an encore to finish the performance. I quickly ran down a list of all the tried and true fund-raising techniques--bake sales, special events, dinners, grant applications, putting the arm on local experts to donate their expertise and time, and so on. If it didn't work out I'd have to leave town.

To make a long story shorter, it did work, and there is now a nice local museum and home for the historical society in a nice old house right next door to the bank and everyone is, apparently, living happily ever after. I have to admit my surprise that it all transpired with textbook smoothness.

The point of this story is not to show how clever we all are here in the state historic preservation office, but rather to examine the characteristics of a successful preservation effort. Remember that it was the local historical society and not our

office that did all the work. What's more, there are many other communities around the state that faced similar problems at one time or another and have nothing to show for it but parking lots.

Winners are separated from losers by believing there is a solution to any problem. When these people began calling me, they didn't ask whether there was a way to save the building, but simply what that way was. I suppose there were some people in that group or community who threw up their hands and said all is lost, but I never talked to any of them and their point of view didn't prevail. Losers are people who never believe anything will ever work. Even if you ask them why something won't work they usually can't come up with a good answer.

Winners are fearless and willing to take whatever steps are necessary to solve the problem. That doesn't mean people shouldn't be afraid when they march into city hall or confront the bank president in his office since those circumstances can be mighty intimidating. It means that they shouldn't let their fear stop them. Willingness calls for some risk-taking and sacrifice. In the story told here the sacrifices involved a few people taking a few afternoons off from their regular jobs or arguing with their friends about tactics. Sometimes it means putting your money where your mouth is. Moreover, you have to be fearless enough to be willing to fail--that is, you have to take the risk of being humiliated.

Most of the steps that need to be taken are pretty simple and straightforward. But that doesn't mean it's going to be easy. Rolling a boulder uphill is a pretty simple talk, but it sure isn't easy. Likewise, telling the bank president you want to stop him from demolishing an old house is simple, but will require fortitude.

Over the years we've seen a lot of stories turn out like the one above, and all the successes have the same things in common. The first and foremost, to which all the fearlessness, willingness, and hard work is directed, is the vision of the good that is to be done. If the cause is criticized for its righteousness, so much the better--what on earth is wrong about struggling to create a humane environment that addresses community needs? Without a clear destination the road takes too many turns and leads to too many deadends. No one ever gets anywhere by looking anywhere but straight ahead.

A BEST BUY

The National Park Service has just published an updated little booklet entitled FEDERAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION LAWS. This $3.00 volume contains all the "historic" preservation legislation and the newest, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the 1992 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. You can order the booklet by its GPO stock # 024-005-01124-2 from the Superintendent of Documents, P. O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 or call 202-783-3238. The General Printing Office even takes credit card numbers!

A BEST QUOTE

Jackie Redding, Local Preservation Officer for Big Horn County and Hardin, described herself this year as a "border collie"--responsible for watching, barking, nudging, nipping at heels, and edging strays back into the herd. I can't think of a better job description for many local and state preservation officers!

ANACONDA SURVEY

A historical and architectural survey of the city of Anaconda began just after January 1, 1994. All areas of the town, excluding some newer residential additions and the industrial sites that have already been surveyed by SHPO, will be documented over the next eighteen months. This survey is being performed not only to inventory Anaconda's historic resources, but also to aid in the development of plans for a Butte-Anaconda Heritage Park, which will interpret and commemorate the mining frontier of Southwest Montana. For more information on this project, please contact Kimberly Currie Morrison at SHPO or at the Anaconda Local Development Corporation, 563-5538. The project is jointly sponsored by SHPO and the Anaconda/Deer Lodge Historic Resources Board and local preservation officer Connie Daniels.

NATIONAL REGISTER UPDATE

The following properties have been added to the National Register of Historic Places:

Lewis & Clark County: House of the Good Shepherd Historic District, December 23, 1993; Helena Historic District (boundary increase), October 7, 1993

Sheridan County: Aage & Kristine Larsen Homestead, Comertown Historic District, Outlook Depot, Raymond Grain Elevators, Thornwood School, Rocky Valley Lutheran Church, October 27, 1993

Toole County: Bethany Lutheran Church, December 14, 1993

Treasure County: Yucca Theater, January 7, 1994

SOS! MONTANA - **Save Outdoor Sculpture!**

The statewide inventory of outdoor sculpture, known as *SOS! Montana*, has just been launched. Volunteers from every corner of the State are needed to locate and document the outdoor sculpture in their counties. The objective of the *SOS! Montana* survey is to find, research, photograph and assess the condition of every piece of outdoor sculpture in Montana. Works in private as well as public ownership will be documented. The survey is not limited to fine art sculpture, and will encompass chain saw sculpture, folk art, and sculptural mailboxes. Volunteer outdoor sculpture sleuths will be looking for virtually any three-dimensional work of art permanently sited out-of-doors, with the exception of funerary monuments in cemeteries.

With funding assistance from the Smithsonian Institution, the *SOS! Montana* project is sponsored by the Museums Association of Montana in collaboration with the Montana Arts Council and the Montana Historical Society. Deputy SHPO Patricia Bik, who currently works half-time at the Preservation Office, will serve as the statewide project director for the *SOS! Montana* inventory project. The statewide sculpture survey is expected to take one year to complete.

Workshops to train volunteers about what to look for and how to record outdoor sculpture are scheduled to be held in all major towns in Montana during the next six months. Look for announcements of the *SOS! Montana* project in your area.

For more information, or if you know of a sculpture in an out-of-the-way location that you'd like to make certain is included in the survey, please contact Patricia Bik, SOS! Project Director, 66 South Rodney, Helena, MT 59601 (406)-442-3058.

"Heritage Honkers," a cast bronze sculpture by Joe Halcrow, was installed at the Giant Springs Hatchery in Great Falls in 1986. Ron Paulick, photographer.

"Iron Pine" at the Ponderosa Inn, 220 Central Ave., Great Falls, was sculpted by Jim Archer and installed in 1971. Ron Paulick, photographer.

OUTDOOR SCULPTURE POSTER CONTEST

In conjunction with the *SOS! Montana* project, the State Historic Preservation Office is staging a black and white photography contest on the theme of Outdoor Sculpture. The contest is open to both professional and amateur photographers. The winning photograph will be featured on the 1994 Historic Preservation poster, and will be widely distributed throughout the State.

Included in this newsletter you'll find the "Call for Entries," which we urge you to post in a public place. Also, a copy of the Contest Entry Form is enclosed. Please duplicate the entry form as needed.

1994 PRESERVATION POSTER

Outdoor Sculpture in Montana

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

Entry Form

PHOTOGRAPHER'S NAME_____

ADDRESS:_____

CITY:_____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER: (_____) _____

AFFILIATION WITH PRESERVATION ORGANIZATION OR LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY (IF APPLICABLE):

_____

DATE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN: _____ PRIVATE PROPERTY DEPICTED? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SCULPTURE TITLE (if known): _____

NAME OF ARTIST (if known): _____

DATE SCULPTURE INSTALLED (if known): _____

SETTING AND LOCATION OF SCULPTURE (Include the street address, if applicable): _____

_____

_____

_____

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE SCULPTURE (materials, size, color, condition, signage/inscription, etc.): _____

_____

_____

_____

WHY DID YOU SELECT THIS SCULPTURE FOR ENTRY IN THE CONTEST? _____

_____

_____

_____

DO YOU WANT YOUR ENTRY PRINTS RETURNED? ☐ YES - OR -
DO YOU WISH TO DONATE YOUR PRINTS TO THE *SOS! MONTANA* PROJECT? ☐ YES

Please include with each entry:

☐ Two 8" x 10" black-and-white copy prints (for each entry) labeled on the back with the photographer's name, the place, and date the photograph was taken. **Mounted photos will not be accepted.**

☐ A separate, completed entry form for each photograph entered into the contest.

MAIL YOUR ENTRY TO: HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 201202, HELENA, MT 59620-1202
OR BRING TO: 1410 8TH AVENUE, HELENA, MT (one block north of Montana Historical Society)
CALL 406/444-7715 FOR MORE INFORMATION

ENTRY FORM MUST BE RECEIVED BY JUNE 30, 1994!

Limit of three entries per person!

C A L L F O R E N T R I E S !

1994 MONTANA PRESERVATION POSTER

OUTDOOR SCULPTURE
Black and White Photography Contest

You are invited to enter a juried competition to select a black and white photograph of outdoor sculpture in Montana for use as the 1994 Montana Preservation poster. This contest is open to both professional and amateur photographers. Entries are due **June 30, 1994.**

THEME
OUTDOOR SCULPTURE is the theme for the 1994 Montana Preservation poster. Our objective this year is to bring to public attention the artistic and cultural value of outdoor art and the conservation challenges these pieces present due to their exposure to the environment. Although sculpture is rarely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places unless the piece itself is of historical significance, outdoor sculpture is nevertheless an important aspect of our cultural environment that warrants preservation. Many of Montana's existing outdoor sculptures have been overlooked, neglected, even vandalized.

The photographic subject for the 1994 Montana Preservation poster may be modern or historic sculpture, representational or abstract, ecclesiastical or secular, in private or public ownership, a free-standing sculpture or one mounted on a building. The only requirement is that the sculpture be permanently located out-of-doors but not in a cemetery setting. (Because the majority of funerary art was mass-produced and shipped to Montana from distant factories, we do not recommend such pieces as potential subjects for this year's preservation poster.)

This year, the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has joined the Museums Association of Montana to promote the recognition and conservation of outdoor sculpture. During 1994 volunteers will find, research, describe and photograph all outdoor sculpture in Montana as part of a nationwide effort sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution. Known as **SOS! Montana**, this outdoor sculpture inventory project will be underway through December of 1994 and it is expected that more than 500 pieces of outdoor sculpture will be found.

AWARD
The winner of the 1994 Montana Preservation poster contest will receive a **$200 cash prize, 20 free posters and terrific exposure!** The photographer who submits the winning entry will be asked to provide the Montana State Historic Preservation Office with a brief biography and eight 8" x 10" prints of the winning image for the Montana Historical Society to use for publicity about the contest and the 1994 Montana Preservation poster. The winner will be responsible for obtaining written permission for the publication use of a personal image or view encompassing private property.

FORMAT & DISTRIBUTION
The 1994 Montana Preservation poster will be printed on high quality paper and is expected to measure about 15" x 23". The black and white photograph will be the central focus of the poster. The name of the photographer will be in at least 12-point type on the poster itself. The SHPO will have approximately 1,000 1994 Montana Preservation posters printed. Approximately 500 of these will be given away to county commissioners and planning offices throughout the state, historical societies, local historic preservation commission members, and state and federal agencies and affiliates that work to preserve and protect historic properties. A poster will be presented to each volunteer on the **SOS! Montana** sculpture inventory project as well. The remaining posters will be sold through the Montana Historical Society museum store and other museum outlets in the State.

(over)

SELECTION

The winning photograph will be selected for its photographic excellence as well as its evocative quality regarding the cultural value of the artwork portrayed. Entries must clearly illustrate a permanently installed work of outdoor sculpture. The four-member selection committee is composed of a photographer, graphic artist, historian, and director of the **SOS! Montana** inventory project.

COPYRIGHT

Photographers will retain copyright privileges for all work submitted as part of this contest. The winning photograph will be used for the 1994 Montana Preservation poster and publicity associated with the contest and the sale of the poster only. Contestants are invited to donate their entry prints to the **SOS! Montana** project. Prints submitted for this contest will be returned at the request of the contestants at the conclusion of the contest.

CONTEST RULES

All entries must be received or postmarked by June 30, **1994**. Each entry must include two (2) copy prints of each image in 8" x 10" size and a completed entry form. Please send unmounted photographs only. Photographers may submit only their own work. Staff and board members of the Montana Historical Society are not eligible to enter this contest. No entry fee is required. ***Contestants are limited to three photograph entries each.***

For more information, contact the State Historic Preservation Office, 1410 8th Avenue, P.O. Box 201202, Helena, MT 59620-1202 or call 406/444-7715.

Dedication of the Thomas Meagher statue in front of the Montana State Capitol on July 4, 1905. Montana Historical Society

ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK: APRIL 29-MAY 7, 1994

The Montana Archaeological Association and the State Historic Preservation Office are teaming up this year to sponsor **Montana Archaeology Week**. We anticipate, as well, primary assistance from the Parks Division of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U. S. Forest Service. This year's theme is **Ancient Teachings**. Archaeologists throughout the state will be provided materials and ideas for making classroom presentations in their area. Teachers will be encouraged to seek out their local archaeologists for school programs. And, throughout the year, newly created traveling trunks will be available from the Montana Historical Society Education Department for additional instruction. Instructional materials and the trunks for Grades 3 to 5 focus on Pictograph Cave. Materials and the trunks for Grades 6 through 8 focus on a broader range of early Montana archaeological sites.

GROUNDED IN REALITY

Many of you should have already received a preliminary flier about a historic landscape workshop that our office is planning with Historical Research Associates, Inc. and the University of Montana Center for the Rocky Mountain West. The workshop will focus on identifying and evaluating landscapes for Register listing or eligibility. It will be held in Missoula, April 28, 29, and 30. Look for more specific information in the mail or call us to make sure you get it!

MAA AND MAS ANNUAL MEETINGS

The annual meetings of the Montana Archaeological Association and the Montana Archaeological Society will be held in Great Falls on April 29-May 1, 1994 at the Heritage Inn. Please contact Richard Perriman at 494-2147 for information on the MAA meeting, and Jack Fisher at 994-5250 for information on the MAS meeting.

"IT'S YOUR MEMORY. IT'S OUR HISTORY. IT'S WORTH SAVING." is the theme for National Preservation Week, May 8 - 14, 1994. If we have enough information from communities, we will publish a newsletter with a state-wide schedule of events just prior to Preservation Week. If you would like your community activities to be listed, please send us the information by March 31.

PRESERVATION LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is again offering a Preservation Leadership course. PLT is one week of intensive training designed for staff and volunteer leaders who are in a position to positively impact preservation in their communities. Montana was fortunate to have seven people from around the state attend the course in Fort Collins in June 1993. They returned very enthusiastic and felt both the money and time were very well spent. This year's training is in Saratoga Springs, New York during the first week of June. For more information, please call the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Office of Preservation Services at (202)673-4067.

HANDS-ON TRAINING

The SHPO has joined the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks to offer hands-on workshops on historic buildings in the up-coming year. The work-shops are generally planned to be four days each. A tentative schedule follows:

March 28-31 Grant-Kohrs Ranch - Windows
April 18-21 Nine Mile Ranger Station - Roofing
April 25-28 Virginia City - Building Stabilization
October 17-20 Bannack State Park - Building Assessment

If you would like to be put on a mailing list to receive additional information on the workshops, please send us a postcard with your name and address and the workshops you are interested in.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PATTI!

Administrative Assistant Patti Borneman leaves the Preservation Office on February 11th to become an Office Manager for American Conservation Real Estate, a land brokerage and consulting firm in Helena that matches buyers and sellers interested in preservation. Patti came to work for us in 1989 and had worked previously with the Montana Historical Society's Oral History program. We are proud of Patti's promotion into office management in the private sector, but will surely miss her extraordinary skills. Patti handled many of your questions, along with bringing our National Register of Historic Places files into excellent, retrievable order, improving our word processing skills immensely, and taking on a great deal of responsibility for CRABS, our library of cultural resource reports. Congratulations, Patti!

HELLO, PAT BENNETT!

Our Office attracts Pats, Pattis, and Pattys. And, in filling the Administrative Assistant position previously held by Patti Borneman, we adhered to tradition. For that slot, we are very fortunate to have hired Montana native Pat Bennett. Pat grew up in Belt and has lived in Helena for 15 years. She has worked for the Montana legislature since 1980 as well as a local law firm and advertising agency. She has been able to work with Patti in learning the ropes and brings us wonderful new skills and experience.

WHO'S DOING WHAT IN YOUR STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Along with moving to new space in October, we've made a number of staff changes. But rather than describing those changes by person, let me outline by function, so that you can see better the shape of our office work and who can help in what areas.

Preservation Assistance

National Register nominations: **Chere Jiusto** continues to finalize draft National Register nominations prepared by individuals, local organizations, and interns. (444-7778)

Community surveys: **Pat Bik** continues to oversee contracted community architectural and historical surveys and the products that they produce. (444-7742)

We've also just hired **Kimberly Currie Morrison** as a community architectural and historical surveyor. Her primary project for at least the next year and a half is Anaconda. See a related story.

National Register signs: **Dr. Ellen Baumler** continues to administer our National Register Interpretive Marker program that is substantially funded by a small portion of the accommodations tax. Ellen is also developing text for Native American historical highway markers. (444-1687)

Preservation Education: We've added a few hours to **Chere Jiusto's** current halftime position for her to spend time on preservation education work such as giving programs, working on Archaeology Week, and working on heritage curriculum development.

People, Land, and Cultural Environments Research Work: As a way to generate more survey, National Register evaluation, contextual analysis, and published findings from our work and others, we're developing a specific PLACES program. As the acronym implies, we hope to generate as much historical and archaeological research as we can from a framework that revolves around the land itself, the culture of people who have lived on it, and then the resources that they have left or affected--a new twist on environmental, multi-disciplinary, contextual preservation work. Our several years of grants from the Turner Foundation for work on the Flying D Ranch is part of this program. **Dr. Mark Baumler** heads up this effort. (444-7721)

Mark has just hired **Brenda Sholes** as a research and laboratory assistant for the Places program, especially the wrap-up of the first two years of Flying D work. (444-0038)

We've also added a few hours to **Kathy Huppe's** current halftime position to develop historic archaeological projects in the PLACES program. (444-7722)

Historic Building Technical Assistance, including Tax Credit Assistance: Our historical architect **Herb Dawson** continues in this position. Montanans continue to use federal income tax preservation credits in a wide range of properties. (444-7718)

Local Government and Grant Assistance: Patty McLaughlin continues to administer our Certified Local Government program to encourage local preservation commissions, ordinances, and officers. Patty also manages the office and our grant activities. (444-7768)

Federal and State Agency Assistance and Review

File and CRABS Searching: We have just hired historian **Leanne Kurtz** to manage the data that we provide to federal and state agencies at the beginning of their projects and to improve the systems so that they can better serve a range of needs. (444-7767)

Prehistoric/Traditional Cultural Properties Reviews: Dr. Stan Wilmoth is now permanently working in our office providing assistance and review for federal and state agencies of projects involving prehistoric sites and sites important for traditional cultural properties. (444-7719)

Historic/Historic Archaeological Properties Review: Kathy Huppe continues to provide assistance and review for federal and state agencies on projects involving historic sites. (The exception to that is **Herb Dawson's** review of specific changes to historic buildings.) Kathy and Stan both work extensively on the development of programmatic agreements. (444-7722)

Administrative Assistance: We have just hired **Pat Bennett** as our new Administrative Assistant. She replaces Patti Borneman who has moved on to a career in the private sector. (444-7715)

State Historic Preservation Officer: Marcella Sherfy remains in this position and serves as the Program Manager overseeing the whole range of our activities. (444-7715)

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

VOL. VIII, NO. 2 MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY OCTOBER, 1993

PLEASE RETURN

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

On Friday, October 1st, our Office will move from our quarters in downtown Helena to 1410 8th Avenue in Helena. 1410 8th is a 1961 apartment fourplex, acquired by the State of Montana a number of years ago and converted to offices. It sits exactly a block north of the Montana Historical Society Museum building. But 1410 8th is, most obviously, not a historic building as we define it. It is not architecturally elegant, graceful, or interesting. We will miss our lovely 1885 woodframe, 10 foot-tall windows, our stained glass, our high ceilings.

But, in arranging this move, we've wrestled with a range of interesting up-to-the minute preservation issues. When we moved here eight years ago, residential and commercial space in Helena was easy to find. Historic space sat visibly idle. Now, it's a landlords' market, and historic buildings are widely recognized and sought-after as living and working space. In other words, the very preservation success that Helena has experienced limited our choices.

1410 8th is nicely functional. We gain 1,000 more square feet of space for several thousand dollars less in rent a year than we are currently paying. We gain money that we now spend on parking fees in downtown Helena. We'll be able to work one and two to an office, rather than enjoying each other's phone calls and visitors in our one big room. Those of you coming to visit can park once and walk to both our offices and the Historical Society library, museum, museum store, photo archives, etc. We'll be able to work more easily with other Society programs and staff.

Historic preservation is undeniably the child of enthusiastic historians, lovers of architectural elegance, and archeological treasure hunters. Americans first became "preservationists" to save the patriotic messages of Civil War battlefields, the drama and mystery of Southern Mansion architecture, and the romance of cliff-dwelling, prehistoric objects. But preservation has changed. Once we focused on saving just a small collection of nationally significant "landmarks" for their beauty or their interpretative potential. Now, we advocate preservation so that local neighborhoods will know their roots, so that prehistoric information from hunters and gatherers survives, so that architectural styles (plain and fancy) from earlier generations are understood and appreciated for their representation of skill and lifeways, so that historic landscapes and a wide array of historic functional structures help us interpret dwellings and businesses, and to conserve our earth's limited supply of space and natural resources. We try hard now, also, to represent not just surviving remnants from European American cultures, but the places and spaces historically important to Native Americans, African Americans, Chinese, and other nondominant cultures.

If "wishes were horses," we'd like to practice preservation for all those reasons in our own historic space. But in a real and changing world, use of affordable, functional space may be its own real example of preservation as conservation. We invite you to come see!

See the map for location. Our mailing address will be 1410 8th Avenue; P.O. Box 201202; Helena, 59620-1202. Our phone number (444-7715) and our fax number (444-6575) will remain the same.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

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LEGEND

MONTANA STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX

1. Executive Residence
2. Cogswell Building
3. Labor & Industry Building
4. Old Board of Health Building
5. S.R.S. Building
6. Mitchell Building
7. Old Livestock Building
8. Capitol Annex
9. Boiler Plant
10. State Capitol
11. Montana Historical Society/Museum
12. Justice Building & Montana State Library
13. Department of Natural Resources & Conservation Building
14. Institutions Building
15. Teachers Retirement Building
16. Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks Building
17. 1410/1412 8th Avenue
18. Commerce Building
19. State Motor Pool
20. Scott Hart Building
21. 1236 8th Avenue
22. 1216 8th Avenue
23. 326 Washington Drive
24. 1225 8th Avenue
25. 1218 8th Avenue
26. 1215 8th Avenue
27. 1209 8th Avenue
28. 1205 8th Avenue
29. 1300 11th Avenue (O.P.I.)
30. 1400 8th Avenue
31. 1404 8th Avenue

Map to Preservation Offices - 1410 8th Avenue (building #17)

BEST WISHES TO DAVE

State Archaeologist Dave Schwab will leave the Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society in mid-October, to begin a new life as a consultant. We are delighted for Dave and the opportunity he has to use his special blend of skills in the private sector. But we will also miss him--a lot. Dave came to work for the Preservation Office in 1984. He's been critical in establishing our library of archaeological reports (CRABS); bringing us into greater, better contact with tribes; organizing cultural bridge conferences among tribal cultural representatives and agency and consulting firm cultural staff; presenting a steady stream of programs to schools and civic groups on prehistory and native cultures; and working with Mark Baumler to orchestrate the Office's privately-funded cultural studies on the Flying D Ranch in Gallatin County. We wish Dave a glorious future--that includes work on all kinds of Montana projects!

DR. STAN WILMOTH JOINS STAFF

In mid-May, Dr. Stan Wilmoth joined the Preservation Office staff to oversee much of the Office's review of Federal and State actions as they affect prehistoric and traditional cultural properties. Stan hails from California and completed his graduate degrees in anthropology at the University of California at Riverside. Stan administered one of the regional site file systems in that state and conducted field projects. But he was no stranger to Montana--having lived in Choteau for a year with his family while he completed his dissertation on the Blackfeet reservation. We have felt extraordinarily lucky to attract Stan to the Office and invite you to meet him if you haven't already.

PRESERVATION DATES

September 29-October 3, 1993, St. Louis, Missouri: National Trust for Historic Preservation Annual Meeting, **The Challenge of Livable Communities.**

October 20 & 21, 1993, Missoula: Semi-Annual Certified Local Government meeting, featuring a one-day workshop on Heritage Tourism with preservationists and tourism promoters from around the state, and the director of the Mountain/Plains Region of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, meeting to discuss where to go next with heritage tourism.

October 21-23, 1993, Missoula: Annual Montana Historical Society History Conference, University of Montana Campus. ***Higher Education in Montana: A Centennial.*** For full program, write Montana Historical Society; P.O. Box 201201; Helena, MT 59620-1201.

October 21-23, 1993, Missoula: Montana Preservation Alliance meetings and events held in conjunction with the Montana History Conference, including the Preservation Breakfast, with Bernie Weisgerber as speaker, Friday morning, October 22, 1993 and two Missoula area tours Saturday afternoon, October 23.

NATIONAL REGISTER UPDATE

The following properties have been added to the National Register of Historic Places:

Chouteau, Pondera and Toole counties: Whoop-Up Trail Multiple Properties Documentation, April 15, 1993

Carbon County: Gebo Cemetery, April 8, 1993

Cascade County: Great Falls Railroad Historic District, February 19, 1993

Gallatin County: Lower Willow Creek Rural Historic Landscape District and Multiple Properties Documentation, April 19, 1993

BUILDINGS IN THE BALANCE

At the start of 1993 Preservation Week, the Montana Historical Society opened "Buildings in the Balance: Saving Montana's Historic Places." This educational and advocacy exhibit that focuses on Montana's European-American buildings will be open at least until the end of December and perhaps longer. It's accompanied by information on architectural terminology, on major preservation organizations, and on how visitors can become involved in historic preservation in general and/or saving specific buildings. The Society's Museum Store always carries a variety of architectural history and preservation books, but Pat Bik worked with them and many of you to see that the Store was stocked up especially on printed overviews from architectural and historical surveys of Montana communities to sell. The Museum Store also has copies of many of your historic district walking tour brochures and information on how visitors can get copies when they are in your community. The Museum staff is currently applying for grant funds to create a traveling version of this exhibit, available to museums and other local organizations for the cost of shipping it on to the next location. We'll keep you posted on whether the exhibit has been funded or how you can help!

From the start, this project was a wonderful collaborative effort between our office and the Society's Museum Program. In truth, we offered up a jillion ideas that would have required several football fields to display. The Museum staff had their own sound set of ideas and the knowledge and skill to whip all of this into a workable, well-displayed and presented exhibit. As we began to plan the exhibit, we contacted many of you for ideas and quotations that could be used in the display. Your response was phenomenal in numbers, eloquence, and originality.

"Buildings in the Balance" is arranged around these primary ideas:

Historic buildings provide a direct and tangible link to our past.

Historic buildings represent, in a very concrete way, the ideas, ideals, and values of our forbearers.

Historic buildings teach us about the technology which was available to our ancestors, and how they used this technology to adapt to, and transform, their new homes in the West.

Historic buildings illustrate Montana's rich cultural heritage by documenting the contributions of many different ethnic groups to the state.

Certain historic buildings enrich our lives by their beauty, and deserve to be preserved for their aesthetic value alone.

Tragically, much of Montana's architectural heritage has already been lost.

Increasingly, attention is being paid to the importance of preserving historic settings and interiors.

Historic structures contribute significantly to both the economies and cultural lives of our communities.

The restoration of historic structures is good for our environment.

While many buildings have been saved as the result of much hard work, the fate of too many others is still truly in the balance.

We can't and don't want to bring you the entire exhibit in written form. We'd urge you to see it in person and to make arrangements for the traveling version to come to your community. But we wanted at least to tempt you with many of the quotations that you provided.

Walking the tree-lined sidewalks of Kalispell's eastside residential district reminds me of a more formal period of time. . . . The quiet neighborhood setting allows the diverse architectural styles to tell visual stories of how and why Kalispell grew from grassy fields to a center of commerce in a few short years. Ross Plambeck, planning and redevelopment manager

Lonesome homestead sites remind me of what, to me, is the essence of Montana the land. How it is/was used, man's confrontation with it, (and) the drama of that battle. Cindy Kittredge, museum director

The Livingston Historic District with the Depot Center at its heart is a true symbol of Montana's past. The businesses and houses were created and used by the people who made Montana their home: a place to live, earn a living, raise their children and pass on ownership of this place to those children. Cynthia Moses NeSmith, museum director

The buildings that most please me are not the large, grand, and domineering. Life in any community is made up of the smaller, the everyday, the ordinary. I like the older, small houses with their old-fashioned yards of lilacs and rhubarb which dot the southwest corner of town (Helena) or can be found on the lower west side, in the Sixth Ward or the South Central District. Gretchen Olheiser, state bureau chief

One does not have to be in Butte long until a unique style of urban flat begins to catch one's attention. Found throughout the densely built neighborhoods that developed commensurate with the rise of Butte as the leading U.S. copper mining center, these walk-through apartments are characterized by a two-story porch with an outside stairway. These stairways rise from the edge of the sidewalk paralleling the street and extend to the second floor porch in a variety of configurations. Lon Johnson, architectural historian

(Bannack) teaches us, in a very dramatic and experiential way, what Montana was like in the formative years. . . . We can, in effect, see Montana through the early settlers' eyes providing us with a very direct and tangible link between past and present. Robert M. Brown, museum director

Living and working in this environment gives me a sense that I am not the first person here. Others have had visions of what Hamilton could and should be. . . . The buildings are a constant reminder of our connectedness to the past, how what we do today is shaped and influenced by those who have gone before us. Jim Parker, economic development specialist

The Government buildings and dam on the Fort Peck Project all make a vital link to the Depression era of the 1930s. . . . (They) are landmarks to the hardship people faced at that time John Daggett, engineer

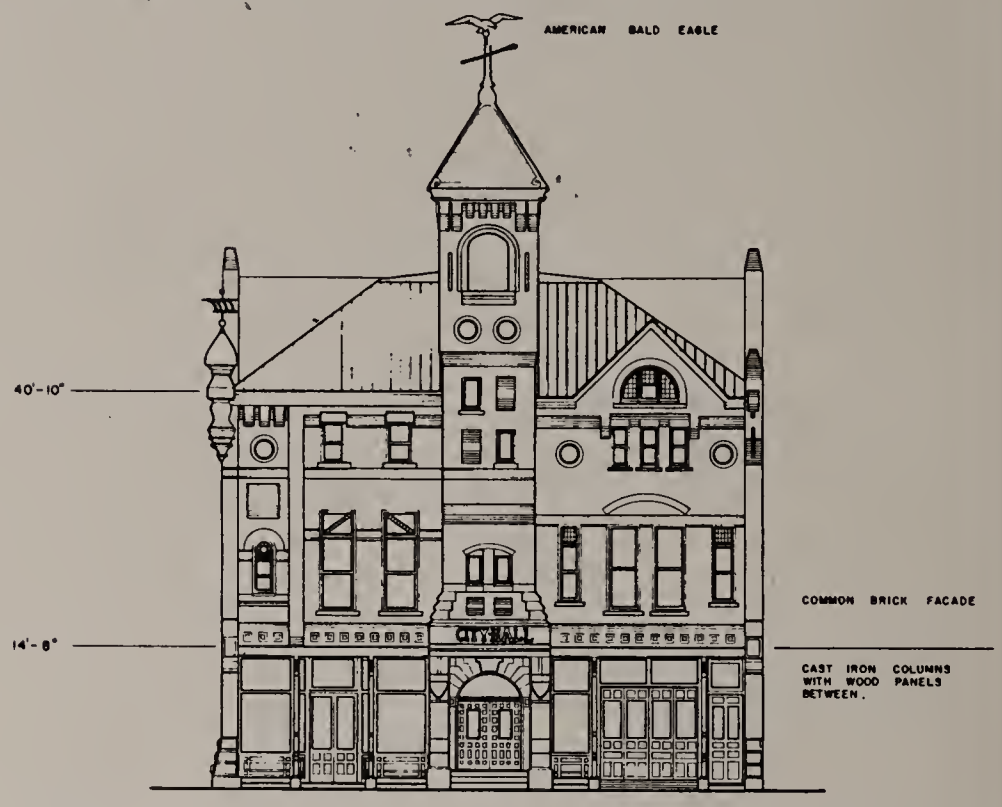
(West Yellowstone's Union Pacific railroad buildings) represent the reason for the town's existence. (They) were built in the early 1900s to provide facilities for train passengers coming to Yellowstone National Park. The town of West Yellowstone grew up around these buildings. Joel Janetski, museum director

Unusual building materials and craftsmanship can lend great distinction to otherwise common buildings. The cobblestone schools, residences, garages and commercial blocks of Absarokee and vicinity are a good example. Smooth stones hauled from the Stillwater River and laid up by local craftsmen during the early 20th century add beauty and architectural character to buildings throughout the valley. Patricia Bik, historian

(Billings' Moss Mansion) is an architectural gem. It is so well built, has so much detail work, and incorporates so many different styles. . . . This building enriches our community by providing educational opportunities. . . and by providing a source of community pride. Ruth Towe, museum director

I would not trade our present for the past, but I admire and respect what our ancestors have left for us. Jean G. Birch, Montana Historical Society board member

(Older buildings often) exhibit aesthetic qualities that have since disappeared from architecture. Even industrial structures (which we think of as being purely functional) were given details, such as arched windows or decorated soffits, that betray a respect for beauty and detail that is very hard to find in later design. Tim Holmes, artist



Built in the early 1890s, the opera house was the focus of Bozeman's civic and social activity until its demolition in 1968. The loss of this important structure has affected Bozeman substantially. Since 1968, there has been no single structure that symbolizes the communal spirit and identity of this city. B. Derek Strahn, historic preservation officer

(The Broadwater Hotel) could have been the centerpiece of a community resort . . . and a showpiece of the city. Removing the hotel erased part of Helena's personality. Rodric J. Coslet, student

The setting of the tall cottonwoods, the sacred Medicine Spring, the Castle Rocks, the Arrow Head (Pryor) Mountains, (and) Arrow (Pryor) Creek add a natural and mystical atmosphere to the log home of the Chief of Chiefs (Chief Plenty Coups). Rich Pittsley, park manager

The Fox Theater, now the Alberta Bair Theatre, has been renovated and continues to function as a vital and important part of Billings social and cultural life. However, the original Art Deco decor has been lost due to years of neglect as well as the renovation. Even though the present facility is handsome, we have lost not only a distinctive building interior, but also a sense of connection with Billings' past. Brad Coutant, archaeologist

(Helena's Episcopal Cathedral) is beautiful. Its stained glass windows depict Montana life as well as common religious themes. . . . Aesthetically it enhances the downtown section and spiritually its influence is obvious. Lee Graves, historian

I would prefer to be the custodian of a local residential artifact and pass it on in good condition to those coming after me . . . than to participate in the no deposit, no return syndrome of my society; and I would prefer not to make another dent in the natural resource base of my environment. Kermit Edmonds, teacher and military historian

We chose to (rehab an old house) rather than build a new one because it seems wasteful not to utilize a built resource already there. . . . (And) we like the challenge of the research that is necessary in this effort. It's like a puzzle to unwind in order to undo years of "muddling" and free the building's original potential. Cindy Kittredge, museum director

The Graves Hotel (in Harlowton) is a beautiful old building . . . . It seems to be the cornerstone of the community. It is the congregating place of all the townspeople . . . and the number of travelers who are fascinated with the building and request a tour are too numerous to believe. Cecilia A. Buckley, former hotel manager

The Forest Service is becoming increasingly aware of the public's demand that this federal agency (1) not burn/ destroy historic facilities, (2) preserve historic facilities as stewards of America's past and (3) keep these facilities for the public's recreational use. Gary Fairchild, archaeologist

Having worked in building construction all of my life, I marvel at the ability of the people in cutting the stones, the workmanship, and even in the placement of very massive units without the benefit of modern equipment. The builders of the past had the ability and were willing to devote the time to construct extraordinary buildings. Frank Valach, building contractor

I am confident that any "man on the street" poll taken in Missoula would identify Old Main as a tangible symbol of Missoula. Michael Beckes, archaeologist

Paris Gibson Square is an incredible example of priorities. It was conceived of as the first high school when Great Falls was only six or seven years old. Here was a very young town sinking an incredible amount of money into a school for its children. I feel it really speaks to the values held by the community. Cindy Kittredge, museum director

(The Flathead County Courthouse) is imposing, it shouts "government". . . . Its solid foundation bespeaks strength and permanence and its spire is a common landmark in town. It is a building that says "we have arrived, we are living well, and we intend to stay here." Susan Sztaray, planning consultant

(The William K. Kohrs Memorial Library in Deer Lodge) is a place with character that stimulates the mind . . . (and) is an example of how the generosity of one family can provide cultural and educational opportunities for generations. Steve Owens, pharmacist

Abandoned elevators no longer serve the needs of nearby farmers for storage of grain. . . . (but) they offer a memory of earlier times for the people who once hauled their hard-earned harvest by wagon, and then by truck, to the country elevator. Talk about the weather and the upcoming winter; about bushels per acre and prices of grain. . . or the promise of next year will not be heard again at many of the grain elevators on the plains of eastern Montana. Bruce Selyem, photographer

Indian schools remind me of the stories I have heard from my elders who say they were taken from their families, their hair was cut, and they were severely punished for speaking their native language. The words I hear speak of the pain, the indignity, and the struggles they had to endure in the name of progress. Faith Bad Bear, Crow/Sioux

One of the most important segments of Montana's late-19th century, ethnically diverse population proved to be the Chinese. The 1870 census revealed that Chinese immigrants comprised almost 10% of Montana's population; in 1890, 2,500 Chinese still lived in the new state. Butte's Chinatown boasted more than 1,000 inhabitants. These Chinese displayed a vibrant Oriental culture, right in the heart of "the Richest Hill on Earth." Dave Walter, reference librarian

All of early Butte provides a powerful sense of time and place because the entire cultural landscape from the row houses and compactly arranged dwellings to the mining head frames and slag dumps is so evocative of an industrial landscape from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Michael Koop, architectural historian

(The T.C. Power Mansion) is a powerful testament to the wealth of Helena in the 1880s and 1890s; it reminds us that we have a remarkable past, and hope for the future. Roderic J. Coslet, student

(Downtown Helena) is distinguished by the most interesting collection of period architecture common nationally in the 1880s and early 1890s. This was a time of boom in mining and large fortunes were being accumulated. . . . Helena was Montana's capitol and financial center. . . . Herbert Jacobson, architect

The loss of the original county courthouse and the original city hall . . . has certainly changed the ambience in that part of town. Both were lost through "progress", and (their loss) leaves Billings residents with little sense of history or roots. Ruth Towe, museum director

The most pleasing historical structures are those which have somehow escaped the intrusion of too much modernity in their surroundings. . . . Therefore, if a structure still preserves a good proportion of its historical grounds, plantings, vistas, etc., this rates highly in my belief that all has not been lost to "progress." Kermit Edmonds, teacher and military historian

The process of rehabilitation was akin to archaeological adventure to me. Each new step or process uncovered new stories or evidence of activity or change that gives the building life. Tim Holmes, artist

The up front cost of our house was much less than that of a new one, and we have been able to spread the costs of rehabilitation out over a number of years by fixing up one room at a time as our pocket book allows. Brad Coutant, archaeologist

(The building of the capitol was) a statement of Montana's bold confidence in its future and its place in American Culture. . . . Politically, (it represented the fact that) Montana wholeheartedly embraced the democratic principals of the age and aligned itself with the American Empire. C. Van West, in Montana, the Magazine of Western History

Red Lodge has a nice heritage as a turn-of-the-century coal mining town, blending five ethnic groups that are still honored each summer during our "Festival of Nations." From Victorian mansions to a Finnish boarding house and log cabin homesteads, many well-preserved homes teach us about the past. Beverly Wellington, elementary school teacher

Living as they did in a region distant from the centers of Jewish faith and culture, Helena's Jewish people struggled to preserve their Jewish identity. They constructed a synagogue because they wanted a place of worship that would be a tangible expression of their faith. Unlike other ethnic groups who were united by nationality or race, Helena's Jews came from diverse national origins. They believed that building a synagogue would unite their community and give it a stronger religious identity. Lory Morrow, photograph archivist

We are a consumer-oriented society that has been taught that items past a certain age are obsolete. . . . The trend seems to be to tear down the old. Hopefully we are reversing this trend! If the Great Falls Smelter Stack were built in Rome, it would be standing today, a great tourist attraction of historical value! Frank Valach, building contractor

The romantic vision of the West is perfectly illustrated by the main lodge of the Beartooth dude ranch. Sheltered by the mountains, and built of indigenous materials with a steep roof to shed the snow, every aspect of this lodge expresses its purpose. Margaret Woods, museum curator

It was this Fort Benton that built the Grand Union Hotel as its symbol of the prosperous future that lay in store for the city at the head of navigation on the mighty Missouri. John D. Ellingson in "The Grand Union Hotel, Fort Benton, Montana: A Symbol of an Age"

Nothing saves a building better than use; nothing kills a building more effectively than abandonment. We care for the structures we occupy; we "guard" them from vandals and arsonists. But the moment we abandon a building, either because we must or because we choose to, it falls prey to relentless pressures from weather, curiosity, fires, thieves, and most critical, inertia and community resignation. Marcella Sherfy, historic preservation officer

PROPERTY RIGHTS AND PRESERVATION

It's a hot topic, for sure. And a confused one. Listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places means that the government will tell you what you can and can't do with your property, right? Wrong. Local historic preservation ordinances will automatically interfere with my property rights, right? Wrong. And, if my community passes a local ordinance that calls for review of work on historic properties, I've lost my property rights, right? Wrong.

The issue lends itself to confusion, stereotyping, and shouting--some of which has occurred in Billings this summer, as Billings wrestled with a new Certified Local Government/Preservation Ordinance. The BILLINGS GAZETTE editorialized on the topic; letters to the editor followed. We'll elaborate--not so much for Billings' benefit--but for everybody else's.

Some givens:

* Listing a property in the National Register--in and of itself--does not impose any obligations or regulatory programs on an owner.

* If the owner of a Registered property chooses to take federal tax credits or federal grants for work on the property, that work is subject to review.

* The underlying principle is that if the public invests its money in a private property it has a right to see its money well spent.

* A local or state unit of government is free to adopt, through its own processes, zoning regulations that address historic values. In communities, those usually take the form of ordinances.

* In Montana, a community or county can adopt any one of several kinds of local preservation ordinances and still qualify as a Certified Local Government for preservation grants. Demolition and/or design review is an option, not a requirement.

* In Montana: Livingston has had a design review ordinance for a long time--long before it became a CLG. Bozeman has a design review ordinance. Virginia City's building permit process involves review of effects to historic structures. Butte and Helena have demolition-review ordinances. Billings did just adopt a preservation ordinance with design review. Missoula, Great Falls, Lewistown, Anaconda, Big Horn County, Carbon County, and Miles City all have advocacy preservation ordinances without regulatory or review provisions.

* Local preservation ordinances that incorporate demolition or design review may or may not rely on National Register designation as the basis for review. That too is a choice. Butte's demolition/building removal ordinance, for instance, applies only to a portion of the National Historic Landmark district.

* Local preservation ordinances with design or demolition review have been around for half-a-century. The well-written ones have weathered successfully a host of legal and constitutional challenges. There's a good body of case law to support them and a number of legal publications to explain them.

So, we'd leave you with two major points:

1. Regulations to require review of privately-funded work on private property are a local option--only.

2. From VIRGINIA PRESERVATION, Fall 1992, the newsletter of the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, Donovan D. Rypkema, author:

> Land use controls are a capitalist plot to optimize property values for the majority of real estate owners, not a communist conspiracy to deprive individuals of some imaginary "property rights."

OLD HOUSE JOURNAL

The September/October 1993 issue of the OLD HOUSE JOURNAL marks the 20th anniversary of this fascinating, practical how-to magazine for owners of historic buildings. If you own a historic building, hunt up the magazine--in your local library, in our office, with your own subscription. The current issue, for instance, features articles on "Substitute Siding: Take It Off: Here's How" and "High Tech Help for Primitive Plaster." Each issue ends with photographs of some reader's favorite "remuddling project" that's destroyed the integrity of a building.

PRESERVATION GRANTS TO MONTANA'S TRIBES

Montana tribes competed very well this year for funding from the National Park Service for cultural preservation projects.

-- The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation were awarded $30,000 to establish a tribal preservation program, assess tribal preservation needs, and train tribal members in survey and interviewing techniques.

-- The Blackfeet Tribe received $45,000 to conduct a sample survey of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties on the Blackfeet Reservation and adjacent lands.

-- The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation received $5,300 to copy and edit a collection of videotapes concerning cultural events and places of the Kootenai people.

-- The Northern Cheyenne Cultural Commission was granted $12,700 to conduct sufficient historical research to locate where Northern Cheyenne killed at Fort Robinson are buried.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE PRESERVATION TEAM

Check out the May 1993 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, in its "Geographica" section. It describes how the Forest Service, Region 1's specialized historic preservation building crew rehabbed a historic bunkhouse within the Bob Marshall Wilderness using only wilderness rules. Everybody and everything was packed in. No power tools were used. The Region 1 team, headed by Bernie Weisgerber, deserves all this publicity for an impressive two years of rehabilitation work on historic Forest Service administrative structures.

COMMUNITY UNITY, OR ... ?

In response to an editorial printed in the *Miles City Star* praising the town of Glendive for creating an image to promote unity within the community - in the form of dinosaur murals for storefronts - and suggesting Miles City do something similar, Miles City Historic Preservation Officer Kathy Doedon writes the following:

From Miles City Star

July 22, 1993

Main Street's historic buildings can boost image

Dear editor,

I'm writing in regard to your editorial about Glendive uniting behind an image by deciding to use dinosaur murals on their downtown buildings.

Miles City is lucky to have a strong identity as the Cow Capitol. We don't have to fake it. The buildings in our Main Street Historic District tell our story of development. In the space of a few years, we went from a rowdy town servicing Fort Keogh soldiers and cowboys to become a sophistocated commercial center.

Dinosaurs are a hot topic this year, but so is The West. Miles City's Main Street is solid evidence of our frontier past. Beneath "modern" store fronts lurk buildings fromthe 1880s through the early 1900s. If you look at the upper stories, the style becomes more apparent.

Unity on the part of the owners and occupants of Main Street buildings, in an effort to preserve the historical integrity of their buildings, would define Miles City as the stylish center of commerce it once was.

The Main Street Historic District has been researched. Several years ago the owners of all the buildings in the district received "inventory sheets" detailing the history of their buildings. Information is available about the original design. The State Historic Preservation Office, the Montana Preservation Alliance, and your own Miles City Arts, Cultural and Historic Preservation Commission can assist in preserving our Main Street identity.

There are some simple and inexpensive ways to begin.

1. Although several individual businesses have been working on historic preservation on their own, it would help to unite as many Main Street owners and occupants as possible so that the projects have well-defined goals.

2. Use the resources available locally and from the statewide groups already mentioned.

3. Begin with simple projects that provide visible results, for example:

- Lace curtains in the windows of empty upper stories.
- Display interpretive signs for the Historic District and for individual buildings--these are available from the State Historic Preservation Office at a minimal cost.
- Use empty storefronts to display local art, crafts, or memorabilia reflecting our history.
- Be sure employees are able to answer questions about Miles City's past and point people to other resources available.

The key is to make a coordinated effort. The early architects often designed "ranges" of buildings, not individual store fronts. Miles City can again present a united front, representative of our colorful past, and improve our future fortunes.

signed
Kathy Doeden, Miles City Historic Preservation Officer
Co-Chair, Miles City Arts, Cultural and Historic Preservation Commission

ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK

Dave Schwab and officers and members of the Montana Archaeological Society and Archaeological Association report another well-received Montana Archaeology Week. The August 15-21 event was publicized by a brochure that described local programs, walks, and events in many Montana communities. Billings resident M. Lesman's drawing was selected in a first-ever poster contest to illustrate this year's theme of "Hunting in the Montana Tradition." A wide range of agencies, companies, and consulting firms sponsored the poster. MAS is already discussing when Archaeology Week will be next year and how it can be handled.

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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. VIII, NO. 1 | MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY | MARCH, 1993

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

"Thank you!"

On February 2, 1993, Governor Marc Racicot joined Montana Historical Society staff to honor preservation accomplishments and efforts during the previous biennium. Governor Racicot spoke first. We gave Certificates of Registration to owners of the 84 properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places within the last two years. We thanked ***Ellen Sievert****, Great Falls;* ***Ross Plambeck****, Kalispell; and* ***Paul Gleye****, Bozeman for their service to the State Historic Preservation Review Board. Finally, we announced our 1991-1992 Montana State Historic Preservation Award Winners--individuals and projects who have gone far beyond even wonderful preservation work, into unusual, example-setting preservation leadership. Those award winners are:* ***Kathy Doeden****--for years of preservation leadership in Miles City, all on a volunteer basis, Miles City;* ***Smith Roedel and the Sacajawea Inn restoration****--for an economically viable and sensitive preservation treatment of this critical historic building, Three Forks; and* ***Curly Bear Wagner****--as an exceptionally successful advocate for the preservation of traditional cultural properties, Heart Butte.*

We are always humbled before, during and after such ceremonies. ***You all*** *accomplish all of our preservation work. However much we try to help, we aren't the doers. Most advocacy, negotiation, dollar investment, nail-pounding, city-council persuasion is accomplished by volunteers--people taking their own time, and using their own money to preserve our historic sites and buildings. We could and should honor all of you--often. While we feel comfortable recognizing individuals whose efforts have been especially successful, effective, or creative, we appreciate enormously the basic community, civic, and cultural commitment that all of you make! Thank you!*

To Illustrate Why We Are So Grateful:

The City of Bozeman recently hired Derek Strahn as their Preservation Officer, filling the position previously held by Catherine Goetz. In his first editorial of the Bozeman preservation newsletter, Derek illustrates the community skill and enthusiasm with which we are so blessed: "Bozeman's recent popularity can undoubtedly be attributed to the fact that it has retained much of its natural beauty and historic charm. If we aggressively embrace change without first scrutinizing its implications, however, these cherished local amenities could be forever lost We now have the difficult task before us of preserving and promoting the appealing conditions that attract development while simultaneously insuring that these treasured resources are not sacrificed in the process. We must, in other words, locate a balance within the shifting transition between the old and the new. Living seventeen years in the Gallatin Valley, I have come to appreciate its fragile gifts--its memories, aspirations and promises. Although at times I dread the thought of it, I have also come to perceive the necessity and inevitability of its ongoing metamorphosis. Nonetheless, I recognize that we have a responsibility to remember the past and to let it enrich our lives, for to simply close our eyes in blind acceptance of change is to foolishly disregard all that can still be gained from earlier times."

MONEY: ISTEA

Don't let the alphabet soup acronym stop you. ISTEA stands for Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. That act reauthorized a variety of well-known Federal Highway Administration programs, including allocations to all states for highway construction and maintenance. For the first time, however, it also requires state highway departments to allocate a portion of all funds they receive for "enhancement" projects: work that would ordinarily not be accomplished in highway or bridge projects that will improve the setting through which travelers pass. Late last summer, the Montana Department of Transportation and its Commissioners settled on a plan for distributing Montana's ISTEA funding to cities or counties in a formula based on population. Larger cities and all counties must now develop applications to submit to the Montana Department of Transportation to get "their" funds committed.

ISTEA (continued)

So, we're talking about money currently available in Montana for which local preservation projects might qualify. Ask your county commissioners or city government (a) what ISTEA Enhancement funding they are entitled to, (b) when they plan to hold meetings to discuss how your local government will select and prepare applications, and (c) how your local organization can begin preparing an application.

Projects can include:
-- Facilities for pedestrians and bicycles;
-- Acquisition of scenic easements or scenic or historic sites;
-- Scenic or historic highway programs;
-- Landscaping or other scenic beautification;
-- Historic preservation;
-- Rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures or facilities including historic railroad facilities and canals;
-- Preservation of abandoned railway corridors including use thereof for pedestrian or bicycle trails;
-- Control and removal of outdoor advertising; and
-- Archaeological planning and research.

Multi-jurisdiction projects will also qualify if all the jurisdictions can cooperate. Annual allocations can be pooled for larger projects. So, ask! If you have trouble finding information locally, you can also check in with the Strategic Planning Department, Montana Department of Transportation, 444-6100, to see which office in your area is working with the state.

MONEY: CLINTON'S STIMULUS PACKAGE

The Clinton Administration's recommended Economic Stimulus package includes $12 million for historic preservation rehabilitation projects that can create jobs **this summer**. We have only scant details and all appropriations must first pass Congress. But please start thinking about projects that might meet the likely basic requirements: The property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Construction could be completed before September 30, 1993. Match at a 60/40 ratio is available. Project sponsors are willing to insure that all work will be accomplished in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards. The work will create jobs. Selection criteria will be the same as years past: broad distribution of grant funds around Montana; projects that set an example of sound, needed preservation work; projects that insure preservation and continued existence/use of the building--especially one in jeopardy.

HISTORIC HOME INSURANCE

This is not designed to be an advertisement, but a "something to think about." The National Trust for Historic Preservation has teamed up with the firm of Poor, Bowen, Bartlett & Kennedy, Inc., in Baltimore, Maryland, to design insurance specifically for owners of historic homes--where replacement costs to achieve historic appearances and qualities might substantially exceed original cost or run-of-the-mill replacement figures. Your current insurer may offer the same concepts and provisions. If you want to compare, the Poor, Bowen, Bartlett, & Kennedy firm can be reached at 1-800-899-6004.

WANT TO BRAG ABOUT YOUR HOUSE?

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is again sponsoring its **Great American Home Awards.** The program recognizes excellent rehabilitation of historic single family homes. Entry materials are available from HOME AWARDS, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Entries are due June 30, 1993.

CHANGES TO THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

On October 30, 1992, President Bush signed HR429 into law. It included a series of amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. **Preservation Action** quickly developed an excellent summary of the changes created by the amendments--some of which are pretty revolutionary. Call if you'd like a copy of the full amended bill or PA's summary of the amendments.

POSTER PHOTO CONTEST

We are accepting black and white photo entries for this year's Preservation Poster. The deadline for application is **April 30, 1993.** Please call or write for an entry form and futher information (406) 444-7715.

PRESERVATION DATES

April, 1993: Montana Museums Association Meeting (April 22 and 23) and semi-annual Certified Local Government meetings, Livingston (April 21-22). The overlap is deliberate--shared programs that day!

April 23-24, 1993: Montana Archaeological Association and Montana Archaeological Society Annual Meetings, Butte.

May 9-15, 1993: Historic Preservation Week: "Preservation and Livable Communities Make the Connection."

May 18, 1993: Opening of "Buildings in the Balance: Saving Montana's Historic Places," Montana Historical Society, An Educational/Advocacy Exhibit on Historic Architecture in Montana.

June 1-5, 1993: Collections in Historic Buildings Conference, sponsored by the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works and the Association for Preservation Technology, in Denver.

June 12-19, 1993: Preservation Leadership Training, sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Late May/early June, 1993 (depending upon property access): Klepetko Chapter, Society for Industrial Archaeology meeting and tour of the Townsend, Toston, Radersburg area.

October 21-23, 1993: Montana Historical Society/ University of Montana Annual History Conference, Missoula

NATIONAL REGISTER UPDATE

The following properties have been added to the National Register of Historic Places:

Big Horn County: OW Ranch, December 15, 1992

Carbon County: Historic Resources of Fromberg, January 28, 1993

Fergus County: Stone Buildings of Lewistown, January 27, 1993

Judith Basin County: Judith River Ranger Station, April 10, 1992
Wood Lawn Farm, January 27, 1993

Lewis & Clark County: Herman Kemna House, August 18, 1992
Porter Flats Apartments, January 14, 1993

Missoula County: Florence Hotel, June 18, 1992
University of Montana Historic District, October 2, 1992

NEW SHPO MAILING ADDRESS: State Historic Preservation Office; 102 Broadway; P.O. Box 201202; Helena, MT 59620-1202

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OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. VII, NO. 1 MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1992

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Let me loudly call your attention to two portions of the newsletter.

We doubled the size of the newsletter to reprint portions of Donovan Rypkema's speech on the feasibility of historic building reuse. The National Trust for Historic Preservation contracted with Rypkema to develop an "Information Booklet" that addresses the same questions and is buttressed with a variety of specific financial scenarios. But these speech excerpts caught our eyes in an Idaho preservation newsletter. Long as this looks, I give you my sterling guarantee that it's worthwhile reading--the sort of stuff you'll want to pass out at the next City Council meeting, share with your managers, or sneak into your local newsletter. It isn't didactic material. It's commonsense stuff. Enjoy! And let us know if you'd like a complete copy of Information Booklet #53.

Second, tucked into our "Calendar" section, you'll find notice of a May 27-28 Cross-Cultural Preservation Exchange at Blue Bay, with several National Park Service staff members. We used to call this the Camp Maiden Conference--named after the Scout Camp at which we held the first such meeting, close to the historic Judith Mountains mining town of Maiden. At least for us, the drama of the weather, the distinctiveness of the facilities, and the benefit of the gathering so stuck in our minds, that we let the location dictate the name of the meeting tradition. But many of you--supporting the idea of an informal gathering of tribal cultural representatives, archaeologists, historians, and preservation officers--strongly recommended that we find a new name. "Cultural Bridge" may be too trendy, indistinct, or bureaucratic. But we decided to try it out.

Besides we continue to think that what we call the conference is far less important than having it. This coming one should be especially interesting. Pat Parker, one of the authors of Bulletin 38, and two other National Register staff members, Toni Lee and Beth Savage have all agreed to come to talk about identifying, researching, and evaluating traditional cultural properties that might qualify for listing in the National Register. We have asked them to host leisurely, detailed, matter-of-fact discussions with all of us--listening to our questions, answering what they can, telling us what they need to learn to offer additional guidance, and just opening the floor to discussion. The Conference offers time to talk about the new state burial legislation and programs and activities in each of our agencies or tribes important for the group to know. We will be mailing out additional agenda and registration information. But we encourage many of you to plan to come to this special annual meeting.

The Economics of Historic Preservation

On May 16, 1991, Donovan D. Rypkema of the National Trust for Historic Preservation spoke at a Preservation Week workshop in Boise, Idaho. Reprinted here are excerpts from his talk.

Real estate--and ultimately that's what our buildings downtown are--is an investment. We do ourselves a disservice not to recognize that... and certainly any investment is entitled to a return. But real estate is different from any other kind of asset. If you invest in gold ingots, IBM stock, insurance annuities, or baseball cards, the risk is yours. The value of those assets has little or nothing to do with the citizens of your community, and you are entitled to collect the entire return that asset generates. Furthermore, I don't know, let alone care, if you own those other investments because I am unaffected by them. Take away the people of Boise or services of the City of Boise and the value of the gold ingot is still $384 an ounce and IBM stock still sells for $104 a share.

But that is not true of a building on Main Street. Take away your community's sidewalks, streets, sewage disposal system, water plant, police protection, and people and what is the "value" of that Main Street building? Virtually zero. The generation of value in real estate is largely external to the lot lines. Furthermore, with the Main Street building, unlike the gold ingot, you impose that investment on my life every day.

It is the ego of ownership that has created the myth that the value of the asset somehow emerges from within the property boundaries. Nothing could be further from the truth. The value of real estate comes primarily from the investments others have made--taxpayers, other property owners, employers. The owner is certainly entitled to a return on his or her investment, but the investments of others also merit a return. It is not an issue of property rights, it is an issue of equity, of fairness, of return on everybody's investment. So, it is the economic, physical, social and political context within which a building exists that gives it its value. Conversely, any given building will affect the value of the buildings around it--for good or bad.

The trouble with appraisals is that they only deal with the quantification of the deedholder's share of a specific property's value. The return on the individual owner's investment comes from cash flow and gains when the property is sold. But the rest of us investors should get our return as well. I would suggest that there is a series of questions we can pose about a building, be it an existing structure or a proposed one, that will tell us if we are receiving our fair share of the dividend on our investment. None of these questions have anything to do with aesthetics, or scale, or materials, or style. I have no competence in these areas. They have to do with value.

Here are the questions:

Does the building add value to the buildings around it?

Does it give to the community more than it takes from the community?

Is it a container of communal consciousness or a suitable vessel to hold tomorrow's memories?

Will it have or has it had a life longer than that of its builder?

Is it respectful of its peers?

Does the building reflect the evolution of the community?

Does it generate feelings?

Does it help establish community identity and differentiation?

Does it increase citizen attachment to the community?

If it is an existing building and the answer to those questions is "yes", who the hell are you, Mr. Building Owner, to tear it down? Your partners in this investment--the partners who are ultimately the sole source of your asset value--are still collecting their dividends. If it is a proposed new building, and many of the answers to the questions are "no", then don't build it--Boise is entitled to better. On the other hand, if a building has no capacity to provide for any return to the owner, preservationists are wrong in saying, "so what: that's your problem."

*****

Does every building that is 50 or 70 or 100 years old deserve to continue to stand simply because it is old? I don't know. I don't think so. But maybe it should continue to stand, not because it is old, but because it is valuable. The English philosopher Stuart Hampshire in an essay entitled The Future of Knowledge wrote, "Every time a street or building that incorporates a considerable history is destroyed in some improvement or modernization, some future happiness is destroyed with it. The effect is subtle and indirect, but strong: the whole difference between walking down a street with visible history in the buildings and in the shapes that form it, and a barely functional street."

Progress and change, while not inherently synonyms, are, in my opinion, both desirable outcomes. We would be foolish not to accommodate change--even welcome it. It is change that makes life exciting, and change, more than anything else, which creates economic opportunity. It is progress that lets us first envision and then realize a tomorrow better than today. But change, without the context of history, cannot be progress.

We are being asked to throw away our grandmother's 1/2 carat diamond, perhaps rather ordinary, perhaps flawed engagement ring, and have it replaced with a 3 carat cubic zirconium. It is bigger, flashier, newer, and perhaps even more stylish. But is it more valuable? I think not.

Value means "to mean," "to signify." It is the building without the meaning that is the valueless building, not our historic structures.

*****

The topic of this presentation is economics of preservation, but preservation is under pressure and the source of that pressure is economic. I don't believe it is possible to appropriately respond to that pressure without understanding the economics of historic preservation.

Historic preservation can certainly be legitimately advocated on many grounds--aesthetic, cultural, social, historical, environmental, and political. I am certainly not here to dispute those contentions.

I will argue, however, that historic preservation also has economic value--a value that is measurable in dollars and cents. A value that certainly accrues to building owners and developers, but also to neighborhood residents, to small business owners and to the coffers at City Hall.

Let's talk first about the economic benefits of historic preservation to an individual building owner or developer. Obviously, one of the major variables in the profitability of any given real estate investments is the cost of making the building occupiable by rent paying tenants. It is in this area of the costs of rehabilitation that we preservationists, to put it as kindly as possible, have been speaking out of both sides of our mouths for years. We tell building owners, prospective developers, bankers, and the city council "the cost of rehabilitating old structures generally runs 25% to 33% less than comparable new construction."

At the same time, we argue before Congress for Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits because of the high cost of historic preservation. We're lucky we haven't yet been taken to task for this duplicity.

Where is the truth in this matter? It is to state the obvious to say that the cost of any particular project is a site specific variable. It is also, however, more than a little cowardly to avoid the issue with that response. Certain generalizations can be made. First, we need to make sure that we are not comparing apples and oranges. There is a considerable difference if we are comparing the rehabilitation of an existing building with new construction on a clear site, or if we are comparing rehabilitation with the construction of a new building on that particular site which would necessitate the demolition of the existing structure.

If no demolition is required, a major rehabilitation will probably cost 12% less to 9% more than the cost of new construction, with the typical building cost savings being about 4%. If, on the other hand, new construction requires incurring the costs of razing an existing building, the cost savings should range from 3% to 16%. While this cost savings may seem nominal, other factors add to the cost benefit. Furthermore, whenever major elements of the building can be reused--mechanical, plumbing or electrical systems, windows, roof repair instead of replacement--the cost savings will increase significantly.

Rehabilitation can often reduce the construction time up to 18%; even more if there are significant regulatory hurdles to be overcome. Construction time savings mean interest savings and earlier receipt of income. Additionally, it is often possible in rehabilitation projects to continue to generate rents while work is going on--not generally an option with new construction. Local tax credits, property tax abatements, and other preservation incentives can magnify the rehabilitation cost advantage even more.

Of the arguments we continue to hear in support of building demolition is the allegation of "functional obsolescence" resulting from the "inefficiency" of older buildings. Architects, builders, engineers, developers will often cite floor size and layout, parking, ceiling height, loading docks, floor loads, mechanical systems as reasons that the

existing building is "inefficient." Knee jerk preservationists often deny that these are legitimate issues, but certainly they are. If the building's proposed use requires twelve foot ceilings and the existing building has eight foot ceilings, the use and the building are probably incompatible. That is one of the reasons why it is a preservation fact of life that the most cost effective new use for a building is a use that is the same as or highly similar to the use for which the building was constructed. We have also learned that the use from which a building is being adapted has a greater influence on the ultimate costs than the use to which it is being converted.

******

Historic preservation does have a measurable economic effect on a community. This impact is not only as an economic activity in general, but in comparison to new construction in particular. Suppose a community is choosing between spending $1,000,000 in new construction and spending $1,000,000 on rehabilitation. What would the differences be?

- $120,000 more dollars will initially stay in the community with rehabilitation than with new construction.
- 5 to 9 more construction jobs will be created with rehabilitation than with new construction.
- 4.7 more new jobs will be created elsewhere in the community with rehabilitation than with new construction.
- Household incomes in the community will increase $107,000 more with rehabilitation than with new construction.
- Retail sales in the community will increase $142,000 as a result of that $1,000,000 of rehabilitation expenditure--$34,000 more than with $1,000,000 worth of new construction.
- Real estate companies, lending institutions, personal service vendors, and eating and drinking establishments will all receive more monetary benefit from $1,000,000 in rehabilitation than from $1,000,000 in new construction.

*****

Certainly the quantity of preservation activity spawned by the tax credits is, in itself, important to preservationists. But also important are the economic lessons we have learned the last few years as an outgrowth of this activity. Here are some of them:

1. The public and private infrastructure needed to support human activity--roads, water and sewer systems, gas lines, power lines, curbs and sidewalks, parking facilities, street lights--are increasingly expensive items drawing on increasingly scarce public funds. For the most part those items are already in place and paid for in areas with historic properties.

2. Far from being obsolete, many historic buildings are perfectly suited to meet the needs of both today's tenant and customer.

   Buildings are again being recognized as not only a space to house the business, but as a physical reflection of and complement to the goods and services being sold. When the image to be projected is one of quality of goods, quality of service, intimacy, reliability, stability, personal attention--historic structures suit that image well.

4. Historic zoning and districting may well have an adverse effect on any single property much like prohibiting the use of a residential lot for a hog rendering plant will diminish that lot's value by limiting the number of alternative uses to which that property may be placed. The surrounding residential land will benefit by that restriction, however. Historic districting, too, will enhance the sum of the value of the properties affected.

5. As the differentiated product commands a premium, we have learned that there is an economic strength in an unduplicated built environment.

6. The myth of the independent business is rapidly dissipating. Businesses and building uses are increasingly interdependent. The context of a historic commercial neighborhood is an ideal physical environment for the mutually beneficial interaction of economic activities.

7. Low taxes, cheap labor, readily available transportation are readily becoming relatively unimportant in the choice of locations for business and industrial expansion. The major variable is quality of life for the employees, and the sense of place provided by the preservation of historic assets is an important ingredient in the quality of life analysis.

8. Historic preservation is a more cost-effective and result-oriented approach to commercial revitalization than earlier urban renewal efforts.

9. The revenue generating capacity of rehabilitated historic structures often equals or exceeds that of more "efficient" new structures.

10. Historic preservation is a more effective vehicle for generating community consensus for economic development strategies.

Well, if this historic preservation business makes so much economic sense, why do we need special favorable treatment under the Federal Tax Code to encourage preservation to take place? And why should the Federal Tax Code be adjusted to make the preservation tax credits again viable? I think there are several reasons.

1. As I discussed earlier, the cost of rehabilitation can compare favorably with new construction. Cost, however, is only one of the variables in the investment decision process. Revenue, risk, uncertainty, availability of financing are also important considerations. Often a proposed rehabilitation project is less advantageous than new construction in many of these other criteria.

2. The issue of jobs created by the rehabilitation work itself and spinoff activities during and after construction should be considered. With rehabilitation being 20% more labor-intensive than new construction, there is community benefit to this expenditure.

3. The old saying that the three most important considerations in real estate are location, location and location has much merit. For a new construction project, the location can be virtually anywhere. For a historic rehabilitation, the location is fixed in advance and carries with it any of the uncontrollable liabilities of the site.

4. The tax credits constitute an appropriate compensation for

having to develop the property within the constraints of the Secretary of the Interior's standards, which don't apply to any other type of development.

5. There is demonstrably more widespread public economic benefit accruing from rehabilitation than from new construction.

6. There are non-economic public benefits achieved through historic preservation not achieved elsewhere.

7. The 67% decline in rehabilitation activity after the passage of the 1986 Tax Reform Act is direct evidence that the economic viability of historic preservation and a useable tax credit are directly interrelated.

8. Historic preservation is a conserver rather than an overconsumer of scarce public resources.

9. Most historic buildings are located in areas appropriately targeted for public intervention.

10. The federal tax credits--unlike many other public interest programs--have done exactly what they were meant to do--encourage the investment of private capital in an area broadly recognized as being in the public good. The fiscal efficiency and programmatic effectiveness of the federal tax credits for historic preservation can be favorably compared with any other federal program.

Those are ten reasons why historic preservation warrants the Federal Tax Credits, and I think few preservationists would argue with their importance. More and more preservationists are making the economic argument in their advocacy before city councils, neighborhood groups and Congressmen.

As someone who makes his living in the area of real estate economics, however, I do feel the need to point out one area that is not yet widely understood by preservationists. That is the difference between "cost" and "value." The two terms are not synonymous. Cost, in real estate, is the sum of the dollars required to prepare the property to be rented or sold. Value is the amount of money a typical tenant or a typical buyer will actually pay to occupy or to own the property. It is only to the extent that value exceeds cost that investment in real estate constitutes a rational economic act. For preservationists to demand that the developer "spend more dollars to do it right" when that expenditure pushes the cost above the value is to demand that the developer act irrationally. If it is sufficiently in the public interest to demand that the costs be increased, it ought to be the public's responsibility either to bear that additional cost or to proportionately increase the value of the property. And there are a multitude of public intervention tools to do either one.

That is not to say that there aren't plenty of developers who will try to get away with doing and spending as little as possible. But a point can be reached where demanding public benefit without sufficient private incentive is a self-destructive, self-defeating, and fundamentally unfair position. As preservationists, we need to know where that point is. If we are going into the arena of real estate economics, we have the responsibility to know what the hell we are talking about.

I would like to end by suggesting why historic preservation should play an even larger role in public decision making in the immediate future. Take a look at the Sierra Club, fundamentalist Christians, the Grace Commission on Federal Spending, Jessie Jackson, the local garden club, the Republican Party, five Democratic contenders for the presidency, left-over hippies from 1968, and 29-year-old investment bankers. Certainly a divergent lot. What do they have in common? A recognition of and a condemnation of 40 years of American overconsumption.

The definition of who is the victim and who is the villain will differ from group to group, but a shared acknowledgement of overconsumption will remain. Be it wilderness areas, oil, guns or butter, we have clearly overconsumed for the past 40 years. The evidence of that overconsumption takes many forms--the federal deficit, the loss of farm land to unplanned and untempered development, personal bankruptcies, the trade deficit, bank failures, oil crises, $1,600-a-month hotel rooms for homeless families, $80,000 starting salaries for brand new MBA graduates, $250,000 one-bedroom condominiums--the evidence is undeniable. And we all know it--independent of our income level, political affiliation, sex, race or education. We recognize overconsumption and we are steadily changing how we think, act and vote because of it. We are entering an era where the United States is going to have to pay for the past 40 years of overconsumption.

Historic preservation makes sense in large measure because historic preservation makes dollars and cents, but it also saves dollars and cents. Historic preservation is a rational and effective economic response to overconsumption. To make a new brick today to build a building on a site where there is already a brick building standing steals from two generations. It steals from the generation that built the brick originally by throwing away their asset before its work is done, and it steals from a future generation by using increasingly scarce natural resources today when they should have been saved for tomorrow. I would suggest that we have already consumed enough of somebody else's assets--it's time for us to make better use of our own. Historic preservation is the way for us to do that.

Montana Preservation Calendar

March 2, 1992--Quarterly Montana State Historic Preservation Review Board Meeting, Helena, 1:00 p.m., Montana Historical Society Conference Room.

March 5, 6, and 7, 1992---Historical Archaeology Workshop, Western Montana College (in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, Beaverhead National Forest). Instructors: Dr. Rick Sprague, University of Idaho, and Dr. Don Hardesty, University of Nevada/Reno. 683-7537 for Registration--which can be handled right up to the start of the Workshop.

April 9-10, 1992---Semi-Annual Certified Local Government Meeting, for local preservation officers, commission members, and others interested in becoming a CLG. This is still a tentative date; and the tentative location is Great Falls.

April 17-19, 1992---Montana Archaeological Society Annual Meeting, Park Inn, Lewistown, Montana. Preceded by the Montana Archaeological Association Business Meeting.

May 10-16, 1992---Preservation Week

May 27-28, 1992---Fourth Almost-Annual Cultural Bridge Preservation Conference, Blue Bay, Flathead Lake, with NPS staff Pat Parker, Toni Lee, and Beth Savage to talk through how to inventory, research, and evaluate traditional cultural properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

August 2-8, 1992---2nd Annual Montana Archaeology Week.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

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DEADHEAD

MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. VI, NO 4 | MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY | NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1991

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

If all goes well, you should receive this about the time you are dodging Christmas decorations to buy Thanksgiving dinner supplies. In the spirit of these now combined seasons, I wanted to reflect briefly on the wonderful state of historic preservation in the state of Montana. We have lots more education to do. There are lots more tables to sit down around and talk. We obviously still lose buildings and sites unnecessarily. And, the level of public investment in historic preservation truly warrants change. But, when I think about and write about this past year, I am impressed. Among you, you've made visible, telling progress:

-- The Confederated Salish Kootenai led a coalition of folks in securing passage of burial legislation.
-- Montana's first-ever Archaeology Week was a rousing success. It was followed by a Montana Committee for the Humanities funded lecture series, "Trails to the Past" that put Native Americans and archaeologists into small towns for evening lectures.
-- The U. S. Forest Service, Region 1, completed a full inventory of their historic administrative buildings and slowed themselves down to do a full cultural resource assessment of traditional cultural properties in the Badger Two Medicine area.
-- The Montana Preservation Alliance held a series of good, organizational revival meetings and has already published two newsletters since July.
-- A wide group of interested Montanans organized themselves as the Convent Keepers, to help find new uses and owners for the endangered Ursuline Convent in Miles City.
-- Helena's Certified Local Government Commission has proposed a demolition review ordinance and is using the occasion to present slide shows and talk about alternative building uses.
-- The Blackfeet, after long negotiations spearheaded by Curly Bear Wagner and Buster Yellow Kidney, secured return of Blackfeet skeletal remains from the Chicago Field Museum, for reburial.
-- A hefty group of preservationists supported the Historic Sites Study Commission and the Park Futures Committee during the legislative session to secure adequate funding for historic state park sites.
--Montana's representatives to national preservation organizations are very active. Ellen Sievert and Larry Sommer serve as Montana's advisors to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Judy McNally and Jonathan Foote represent Montana in Preservation Action matters. Judy's praise and persuasion allowed Montana to offer a magnificent gift package at the annual national preservation fundraising auction. A number of organizations donated Montana products, books, and tapes while the Izaak Walton Inn and the Historic Kalispell Hotel donated lodging to the cause.
-- Lewistown talked McDonald's into a somewhat smaller sign so as not to obscure Lewistown's historic main street.

And, I think that's only a smattering of buildings or sites saved, commitments made, bridges built between previously distant groups, or ideas shared. Once in awhile yet, preservation battles are fought in the old stereotypes: Register listing versus private property rights; developers versus preservationists. But those instances are fewer and fewer. More people--visibly more--understand that reusing and saving historic sites and buildings makes emotional and economic sense. Thank you all for the work that you have done to spread that broad preservation ethic.

COLD HARD FACTS

We'd like to share with you some of the statistics we generated for our end of year report to the National Park Service. These numbers reflect preservation activities in Montana from October 1990 through September 1991. We stress that this report is not all encompassing, but does support the editorial's perception that preservation in Montana is becoming a big and active business.

Properties Added to State Inventory	
Architecture/History	*1,052*
Archaeology	*532*
Acres Surveyed - Reconnaissance Level	*52,000*
Acres Surveyed - Intensive Level	*122,350*
National Register Listings	
Individual Properties	*96*
Historic Districts	*6*
Programmatic Agreements Signed	*12*
Determinations of Eligibility	
Properties Meeting National Register Criteria	*265*
Properties Not Meeting NR Criteria	*308*
Federal Tax Credit Projects	
Projects Undertaken	*4*
Construction Generated in Dollars	*$934,000*
Prior-year projects completed	*2*
Construction in Dollars	*$544,545*

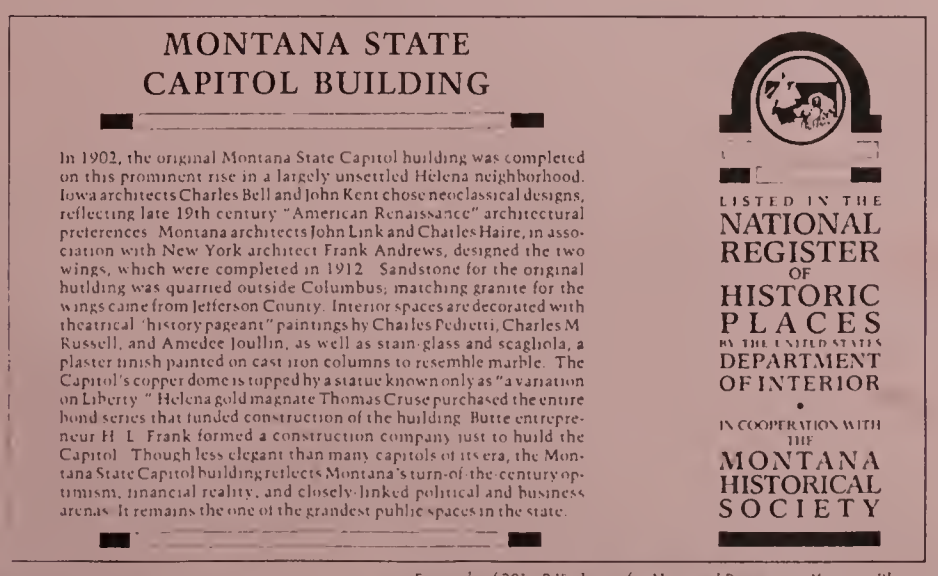
By the first of the year, we will have finished a report showing the statistics for the last five years of preservation in Montana, in a comparative format. Please call Patti Borneman at this office if you would like a copy of that report.

SIGNS

This isn't really news, but we haven't used space in our newsletter before to tell you about the **two sign programs that we administer**. First, we offer substantial assistance to owners of historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places to place a permanent, outdoor interpretive marker on or near their property. There's a standardized design (see attached). Owners (or other local sponsors in the case of historic districts) pay $100; the Society covers the remaining $600 cost for text development and sign production. We are just in the process of expanding the program to offer a modified version of this program to properties that contribute to listed historic districts.

Second, during this Biennium, the Preservation Office will carry out a 1989 legislative directive to develop Historical Highway Marker text on Native American historical themes--for marker placement within reservations. We'll be working with Tribal Cultural Committees in development of text and with the Montana Department of Highways for construction and placement of the big, redwood style markers.

Limited funding that the Montana Historical Society receives from the state's accommodations tax supports both programs. For more information, please call for our Signs Coordinator.


MONTANA STATE
CAPITOL BUILDING
In 1902, the original Montana State Capitol building was completed on this prominent rise in a largely unsettled Helena neighborhood. Iowa architects Charles Bell and John Kent chose neoclassical designs, reflecting late 19th century "American Renaissance" architectural preferences. Montana architects John Link and Charles Haire, in association with New York architect Frank Andrews, designed the two wings, which were completed in 1912. Sandstone for the original building was quarried outside Columbus; matching granite for the wings came from Jefferson County. Interior spaces are decorated with theatrical "history-pageant" paintings by Charles Pedretti, Charles M. Russell, and Amedee Joullin, as well as stain-glass and scagliola, a plaster finish painted on cast iron columns to resemble marble. The Capitol's copper dome is topped by a statue known only as "a variation on Liberty." Helena gold magnate Thomas Cruse purchased the entire bond series that funded construction of the building. Butte entrepreneur H. L. Frank formed a construction company just to build the Capitol. Though less elegant than many capitols of its era, the Montana State Capitol building reflects Montana's turn-of-the-century optimism, financial reality, and closely-linked political and business arenas. It remains the one of the grandest public spaces in the state.
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HISTORIC
PLACES
BY THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT
OF INTERIOR
IN COOPERATION WITH
THE
MONTANA
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Example of 20" x 24" plaque for National Register of Historic Places

PLEASE RETURN

1992 SUBGRANTS

Money

Each year Montana receives a portion of federal money appropriated by Congress for State Historic Preservation Offices and the other work that they support. The Department of Interior, National Park Service, divides up the money that Congress appropriates among all states and territories based on a variety of apportionment factors. Although the formal apportionment notice will not be available until December, we just learned that our share of Federal Fiscal Year 1992 money is likely to be $455,502. That reflects a little increase in the total that Congress approved compared to last year--yielding about $13,000 more for Montana than given us a year ago. We direct our allocation to four different areas: office support to match limited state general fund support; the Certified Local Government 10% regrant program; the rehabilitation regrant program; and survey and planning projects. This year the amount available for rehabilitation grants will be reduced, reflecting loss of funds used to compensate for reductions in our office's budget made in August at the Governor's request.

Rehabilitation Money

This year we anticipate dividing up a maximum of $40,000 in federal funds among at least eight different rehabilitation projects. All grants must be matched in cash or professional services. We have two sets of information available if you are interested in rehabilitation grant projects. First, you may write or call for a **Preliminary Rehab Grant Guide.** This outlines the program in greater detail, but does not include the actual application or federal grant guidelines that we need to send serious applicants. In essence, the **Preliminary Rehab Grant Guide** lets you consider whether you want to apply for these funds. Second, if you have a working knowledge of our grant program, you may want to write or call for our **Rehabilitation Grant Application and Grant Manual.** This is a hefty packet, but exactly what you need if you know that you have a likely project, are willing to find the necessary match, and embark on following the paperwork and technical guidance provided by the National Park Service.

Survey Projects

For survey work this year, we solicit **Potential Survey and Planning Project Ideas**--rather than seeking actual grant applications. We want to hear from communities, local historical societies, or individuals who have identified an area or kind of resource that needs to be surveyed for archaeological, historical or architectural values. Or we want to hear from organizations or individuals who want to recommend preparation of specific preservation planning documents and material. We seek **ideas rather than applications** for several reasons. The size, scope, and timing of survey and planning projects ordinarily requires lots of consultation between local sponsors and our office. Second, this work is usually accomplished by a consultant or consulting firm - for which we advertise competitively. The selected firm or individual then works with local volunteers to stretch available money and involve local people. So, if you would like to propose a project for our consideration, please call or write for our **Survey and Planning Project Guide.** It outlines the program in greater detail, describes our general selection criteria, and gives you a form on which to outline the project that you propose.

GOALS AND GRANTS

You will already have noticed the mail-in card enclosed in this issue of our newsletter. It is not, as you might first assume--for lots of valid reasons--a request for a donation. You don't need to decide whether to be a Preservation Penny Pincher, Pinch Hitter, or High Roller right now. The Montana Historical Society, our organizational home, could use the money and may make such an appeal. We are all affected by underfunded budgets and budgets cuts.

But in this mailing, we are asking for thoughts and opinions.

Each year, we apply to the National Park Service for a portion of the money that Congress has appropriated to state preservation programs. In that application, we identify our **Goals** for the year. We also outline the kind of specific projects and grants we hope to accomplish to meet our goals.

We have a tentative list of **Goals** for this next year. We offer that to you for comment and then just want your thoughts on a series of "what's important" questions.

MONTANA SHPO FY92 GOALS - A FIRST TRY

- Find and use workable legal shortcuts/timesavers in the federal and state agency review processes that give the resources more research, better context, or better visibility and understanding.

- Focus our own time and grant money on the resources that have received least attention and/or cause the greatest communal heartburn: rural resources, mines, lithics, rock art, traditional cultural properties, etc.

- Make new friends and keep the old--in the spirit of the old Scouting song. We don't **preserve** much ourselves. You do--as homeowners, businesspeople, school boards, local historical societies, county governments, federal agencies. We may not always agree with you, but we are committed to working with you in a lively, honest, friendly way.

Is it worth your time to write, you may be asking. Yes, we do listen. We will take what we hear into account. We cannot promise to do all that you ask. But we surely listen carefully. And we apply our own judgements to the body of what you say. So, please take the card along to the dentist's office or your son's basketball game, fill it out while you wait or during halftime, and drop it into a postal box on your way home.

Please return by **Christmas, December 25, 1991!***

*An interesting tidbit: The last time we sent you the ubiquitous mail-back cards, you all responded in wonderful numbers. We got about 150 cards back--most of them with narrative answers. So--if you aren't writing, someone else is!

NATIONAL TRUST NEWS

Barbara Paul is the new director of the Mountains/Plains Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Barb fills the position previously held by Clark Srickland. Barb held another position in that office, served on the Colorado SHPO staff, and had been a National Register of Historic Places reviewer for the National Park Service. Montana's new National Trust field representative is Jim Lindberg. Jim recently received his masters in preservation from the University of Vermont. Prior to this graduate work, Jim worked for a private foundation raising funding for preservation projects and as an editor for the University of Iowa Press.

NEW NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

The following properties in Montana have been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Big Horn County: Historic Resources of Hardin (Addendum), 4/11/91

Cascade County: Arvon Block, 9/26/91

Cascade County: Ursuline Academy, 9/26/91

Fergus County: Kendall Townsite, 3/26/91

Fergus County: N-Bar Ranch, 7/9/91

Custer County: Miles City Carriage House Historic District, 6/7/91

Ravalli County: Historic Resources of Stevensville, 6/19/91

Stillwater County: Stoltz House, 4/16/91

1992 MONTANA ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK

Dave Schwab, State Archaeologist, and Gary Smith, Bureau of Land Management, invite representatives from other agencies and other interested individuals to take part in a planning meeting for Montana Archaeology Week 1992 to be held in early December. The timing and range of activities for the event will be decided at the meeting. Please contact Dave Schwab or Patti Borneman at this office for specifics on the meeting date and location.

UPCOMING MEETING DATES

* The State Historic Preservation Review Board, which reviews and recommends nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, will meet in Great Falls on December 9, 1991 at the newly listed Ursuline Academy.

* Montana Archaeology Association and Montana Archaeology Society, April 17 and 18, 1992, in Lewistown, Montana.

* April, 1992 - We've invited Pat Parker and a staff reviewer from the National Register of Historic Places to Montana to lead a seminar on Identifying and Evaluating Traditional Cultural Properties for Register Eligibility. We are working to finalize dates and arrangements. We may hold two comparable seminars in two different places to make attendance easier. Seminars will be open to anyone interested.

RECOMMENDED READING

We are overwhelmed with newsletters, journals, and sample preservation documents from a variety of places. Many of them contain wonderful descriptions of fundraising projects, state conferences and workshops, contexts, thematic nominations, preservation education materials, legal precedents. Should you ever want to browse, our library contains newsletters of many, many state preservation offices and organizations, a fairly complete set of National Trust magazines, a full set of **Old House Journals**, current issues of **Traditional Building**, a number of architectural history and archaeological journals. So, when you are in Helena, and you want to get ideas from other places, feel free to stop by and browse. But let me recommend specifically an old series of bulletins with some new organization and some new publications. The *Information Series*, put out by the National Trust, includes a vast array of preservation topics written in a bulletin format. We are happy to send copies of the index and order forms upon request.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

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THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTANA PRESERVATION OFFICE - - Nov./Dec. 1991

1. What 3 kinds of Montana sites do you believe are most endangered? What 3 Montana regions/valleys/areas are experiencing the most rapid change that threatens historic or archaeological resources?

2. What historic contexts do you believe most need to be studied and outlined?

3. If we had to put all our survey and planning regrant money into one large project, what would you recommend (for example, rural agricultural regions/counties; irrigation systems; traditional cultural properties; lithic scatters; rock art; etc.)?

4. What kind of preservation meetings or workshops would help you the most? What kind of preservation handouts, bulletins, or bibliographies would help you the most?

___*I would like a Preliminary Rehab Grant Guide.*
___*I would like a Rehabilitation Grant Application and Grants Manual.*
___*I would like a Survey and Planning Project Guide.*

Name _____
Address _____
_____

Please feel free to use another format to answer our questions or request information

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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. VI, NO 3 | MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY | MAY-JUNE, 1991

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

*Tourist season is upon us and **Cultural tourism** has now caught our eye and imagination. The idea, in the words of Richard Roddewig, one of its most articulate proponents, is that travelers want "to experience all those things that define a particular way of life"--the arts, language, customs, institutions, landscapes, patterns that distinguish one set of people and one region from another. Economic development folks hope that cultural tourism catches on so that tourists will linger in local cafes and hotels longer. Historic preservationists hope that the lure of those tourist dollars will save and support historic buildings.*

The idea makes real sense for Montana. Our economy needs this expanded form of tourism. We've got the places and buiidings here--the stuff of the real, old West--that the movies can only mimic. But cultural tourism is shimmying from a good idea into a fad. And it's worth offering some cautions before the fad dazzles us too much.

1. We'd better love the resources--the building and the landscapes--that we're about to promote. In fact, we better love them a lot and understand them well. Why? Tourists may not always pour into the state or pour into our portion of the state. If we preserve our historic buildings just in anticipation of impressing tourists, we may be in deep financial trouble. And when the boom is gone, it would be sad and inefficient to dislike the resources that we've been promoting. Second, the more we understand our own resources and history the more honest we'll be in sharing them. That is, after all, the purpose of cultural tourism. And, the more we understand our resources, the more wisely we'll plan for appropriate and sustained use.

*2. An extension of #1--we need to trust in the appeal and value of real historic resources, not make-believes. Biwabik, Minnesota, an Iron Range, late 19th century, plain but solid Victorian town tried the second approach. "Peaked roofs, gables, overhangs, balconies and stenciling on existing buildings will carry out an overall Alpine village theme. A steeple may be added to the church on the city park." (Mesabi Daily News, Virginia, MN, 4/18/85) But tourist dollars haven't, as predicted, poured into Biwabik at a new rate. We'll never equal Disney's ability to create appearances from whole cloth. We violate the purpose of cultural tourism if we change our very cultural heritage. And the money we'd spend in creating bad phony **appearances** can be better used in solid maintenance and repair of the heritage we have.*

We "sell" historic preservation often and justifiably on the basis of its economic benefits. In the end, however, we need to want our historic buildings and sites and landscapes first because we honestly treasure them.

CELEBRATE YOUR HERITAGE! National Historic Preservation Week May 12 - 18

Another birthday party? Another celebration? Yes! The National Trust for Historic Preservation created the phenomenon of National Historic Preservation Week many years ago--linking it usually with Mother's Day and Museum Day. It is now declared, celebrated, honored, recognized, or ignored by states, communities, local historical societies in as many ways as you might imagine. Governor Stan Stephens has proclaimed **May 12th through May 19th, 1991**, as **Montana Historic Preservation and Museum Week.** This year's Preservation Week theme is **Celebrate Your Heritage.** We outline below the activities **that we know about** planned around the state for Preservation Week. We urge you to take in a tour, attend a lecture, look harder than usual at the bungalows on your way to the grocery and the hills full of archaeological sites as you drive to the next town, consider joining a local historical society or preservation group, see whether your library has the "Old House Journal" and other "how-to" magazines that will help you care for your house.

Then, I wanted to offer two final thoughts. First, our apologies to communities who have organized preservation activities that we did not know of to report. We have tried to incorporate all that we heard about in response to our last newsletter's request. Finally, hear the emphasis in the theme: celebrating **your** heritage. During this Preservation Week and through the whole year, lean back and delight in Montana's wonderful heritage, as you find it in each small town, every gulch, and along all our creeks!

Bozeman - contact Catherine Goetz 586-3321
* Headquarters at the Baxter Hotel Lobby
*Historic District Bus Tours
*Slide Show to Senior & Junior High Schools
*Photo Display at Baxter Hotel
*Copies of Inventory Forms available at Baxter Hotel to xerox
*MSU Library Archival Photo Display
*Large Format Detail Drawings of Local Buildings on Display at Baxter Hotel
*Main Street Businesses with Historic Window Displays
*Historic Preservation and Tourism video shown at Baxter Hotel.

Butte - contact Mark Reavis 723-8262
*"Columbia Gardens" slide show

Glacier Park - contact Bruce Fladmark 888-5441
*"Glacier Goodwill Day", celebrating the anniversary of the park's establishment day, May 11, 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m., a behind-the-scenes tour of the headquarters area. Areas open for visitation that day include the Headquarters Library, the Tally-Ho Wagon storage stall, and the Museum Storage area. Park personnel will be available to greet visitors in these areas.

Great Falls - contact Cindy Kittredge 452-3462
*Annual Preservation Awards Dinner May 15
*Ulm Pishkun Buffalo Barbecue May 23
*Brown Bag Lunch & Lecture Series each day May 13-17

Helena - contact Kathy Macefield 447-8000
*May 14 7:30 p.m. Sense of the Possible slide show Carroll College Theatre - St. Charles Hall
*May 15 7:00 p.m. Woodwork inside the historic structure (including finishes) presentation for the do-it-yourselfer by John Kjelland L&C Library
*May 16 7:30 p.m. Forestvale Cemetery Slide Show Metcalf Building Director's Conference Room
*May 18 2:00 p.m. Dedication of the restored Firetower - Firetower Hill - sponsored by Soroptomists International of Helena
*May 19 2:00 p.m. Walking tour of Forestvale Cemetery - meet at cemetery entrance

*May 18 - 1991 Montana Historic Preservation Awards, Myrna Loy Performing Arts Center; 1:00 p.m., followed by a reception at the Original Governor's Mansion.

*May 17 - 3:00 p.m Montana State Historic Preservation Review Board Quarterly Meeting, Montana Historical Society Meeting Room.

Lewistown - contact Jeff Shelden 538-2201
*Kendall Slide Show
*Old House Tour

Missoula - contact Allan Mathews 523-4650
*"A.J. Gibson, 1887-1915, Defining Missoula's Skyline", an exhibit at the City-County Library, the month of May
*Lecture series at the City-County Library, 7:00 - 8:30 p.m. on the nights listed:
--May 6 - "Conservation and Restoration of Wooden Objects", Slide presentation by John Kjelland
--May 16 - "Historical House Restoration", Jim McDonald
--May 22 - "Historic Southside District", Allen Mathews
--May 29 - "Building Stones of Missoula", Paul McLeod

1991 PRESERVATION GRANTS

Our FY91 federal Historic Preservation Fund grant application period for both **rehabilitation** and **survey and planning** grants ended March 1. After reviewing and ranking applications and talking with potential applicants, we have awarded or allocated available FY91 regrant funds. Here are the statistics and grant recipients:

The office received 27 applications for **rehabilitation** grants (the requests totaled $127,000). We had $45,000 to award, with a maximum federal allocation of $5,000, to be matched either in cash or professional contractor/consultant services. The following twelve projects have been selected for funding:

Fort Peck Theatre, Valley County
Lincoln Community Hall, Lewis & Clark County
Mai Wai Building, Silver Bow County
Daly Mansion, Ravalli County
Union Pacific Depot, Beaverhead County
Hangman's Building, Madison County
Pony School, Madison County
Union Pacific Depot, Park County
Dillon Library, Beaverhead County
Lewistown Art Center, Fergus County
Butte Fire Hall, Silver Bow County
Iron Front Building, Lewis and Clark County

We received eight **survey and planning proposals**. We propose to administer and fund the following projects in cooperation with local sponsors:

- Willow Creek Multiple Properties Nomination, Gallatin County, Local sponsor, Museum of the Rockies
- Missouri River Multiple Properties Nomination, Lewis and Clark County, Local sponsor, Lewis and Clark Planning Office
- Little Belt Creek Finnish Homestead Multiple Properties Nomination, Cascade County, Local sponsor, Cascade County Historical Society
- Kalispell Multiple Properties Nomination, Flathead County, Local sponsor, City of Kalispell

The Preservation Office will be advertising for consultants to complete the products identified, often in conjunction with local volunteers.

PRESERVATION OFFICE NEWS

Interns

Three University of Montana interns will be working in our office through the spring and summer: History major Patrick McCleary, History major/Law student Ron Stoolman, and Archaeology graduate student Patrick Rennie. We give the interns time to read, give them National Register nominations to write, use their assistance in site file and CRABS searches and organizing.

Xeroxing

We welcome folks into the office to look at and duplicate National Register materials or the Cultural Resource Annotated Bibliography System (CRABS) library of inventory and mitigation reports. Some reminders and policies for your consideration:

-- The Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs do not permit duplication of their material without prior approval. If at all possible, please secure prior permission from the Regional Archaeologist of the Forest Service or the Area Archaeologist for BIA.

-- We cannot release site specific locational information if we have any reason to think that its release might lead to vandalism or site loss.

-- We deal in a barter system for xeroxing larger documents. Since we have no easy way to take in money and meet state money handling requirements, we ask folks who want to xerox to send or bring us xerox paper on a two to one ratio (two blank pages for each of the ones you use) as a way to pay for paper and the machine's use.

-- We encourage you to call ahead, both to make sure that the staff that can best help you find what you need are alerted, and to be sure that the xerox machine won't be tied up in another large project.

-- If you cannot come to Helena, please call. We can xerox small (under 50 pages) documents ourselves. For larger documents, we can provide you with names of reliable folks whom you can hire to do xeroxing. (NR and CRABS materials can't go off to commercial printing places unaccompanied!).

-- And just feel free to call. We'll soon have a handout to answer further questions.

NEW NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

The following properties in Montana have been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Cascade County: Great Falls Northside Historic District, 4/1/91

Flathead County: Heller Bridge, 3/22/91

Gallatin County: Quaw House, 3/4/91

Garfield County: Hornaday Camp, 3/26/91

Lewis & Clark County: Olsen House, 3/22/91

Missoula County: DeSmet Schoolhouse, 2/28/91
Missoula Southside Historic District, 3/22/91

Toole County: U.S. Customs Building, 2/28/91

NATIONAL TRUST PRESERVATION GRANTS

Grants for Depots

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has announced special funding for depot preservation projects. Eligible grant activities will include hiring consultants to conduct planning or feasibility studies; sponsoring conferences or workshops; designing or implementing education programs; or undertaking other planning activities that will be lead to the implementation of a depot preservation project. Brick and mortar construction projects and funding of ongoing staff positions are not eligible activities. Funds are awarded on a matching basis and cannot exceed $5,000. Questions should be addressed to the Regional office, address and number listed below. These grants will be awarded during the June grant round. Completed proposals should be submitted no later than June 1, 1991 to:

Mr. Clark Strickland, Regional Director
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Mountains/Plains Regional Office
511 16th Street - Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 623-1504

Grants for Barns

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has targeted special funding for projects related to their **BARN AGAIN!** program. The Trust will award up to $5,000 for projects that benefit the preservation of historic farm buildings on working farms and ranches. These grants **cannot be used for bricks and mortar preservation**, but **for other nonconstruction efforts that will aid barn preservation.** Staff salaries or organizational overhead costs also do not qualify for grant dollars. Examples of projects that the Trust will fund include:

-- sponsoring rehabilitation training workshops for owners of historic barns or agricultural advisors;
-- planning demonstration projects that illustrate an innovative adaptation of an older farm building for a new farming use, or a specific technique needed for barn rehabilitation;
-- preparing publications or audiovisuals on barn restoration techniques (for example, repairing post and beam structures, repairing foundations, etc.) designed for regional or national audiences;
-- developing programs to address specific barn preservation needs or issues, such as coping with taxation of unused farm buildings.

How to Apply: Submit a completed Preservation Services Fund application, with all required supplementary materials. In a cover letter, explain how your project will benefit the preservation of historic farm buildings on working farms or ranches, and outline your plans for dissemination of project results. Applications must be postmarked by June 1, 1991. For further information or forms and to mail in your application, the following address is pertinent:

BARN AGAIN! PSF
Mountains/Plains Regional Office
National Trust for Historic Preservation
511 16th St., Suite 700
Denver, CO 80202
303-623-1504

45TH NATIONAL PRESERVATION CONFERENCE - SAN FRANCISCO

The 45th National Preservation Conference will be held in San Francisco, **October 16-20, 1991.** The focus will be on the future of historic preservation with plenary sessions addressing "What do we value and want to preserve?", "How will we live and how will historic preservation be part of our lives?", and "What are our visions, goals and strategies?". An additional 36 educational sessions will also be offered. The conference is co-sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Preliminary Program will appear in the June issue of *Historic Preservation News.* For information, contact Preservation Conferences at the National Trust, 1-800-YES-NTHP.

LATE BREAKING LEGISLATIVE NEWS

A number of revenue measures to support substantially better care of parks (including critical historic and archaeological sites such as Ulm Pishkun, Bannack, Pictograph Cave, Chief Plenty Coups' house) in the State Parks System were introduced and traveled successfully through at least one house, and in some cases both. However, the final revenue increases for Parks were very limited, despite widespread legislative and public support. Parks gained limited general fund support, funds from a new recreational vehicle sticker, and a special two-year set-aside of money that would otherwise be placed into the Parks portion of the coal tax trust (this earmarked specifically for critical stabilization and protection needs). A number of historic preservationists actively supported this major parks initiative.

As we go to print HB 131, the burial bill, is awaiting Governor Stephens signature.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. VI, NO. 2 MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MARCH-APRIL, 1991

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FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Just as we were ready to send our newsletter to the printer, we learned of Dr. Dee C. Taylor's death. We will miss him, miss his leadership, miss his encouragement of graduate students, miss his friendship. I call your attention to a remembering of Dr. Taylor from one of his students, Dave Schwab, in this newsletter. But, on the eve of celebrating our first-ever Montana Archaeology Week, we remember especially that Dr. Taylor was one of a very small number of Montana archaeologists whose Montana careers spanned several transitions in archaeological thinking and practice. We should have tapped Dr. Taylor to write the needed history of archaeology and its practice in Montana. Archaeology is an old science, with very new ramifications and approaches. In Montana, it is an especially new field of study. Without the spectacular prehistoric cliff dwellings, mounds, and other prehistoric features that occur elsewhere, Montana has not yet been the object of much intense, academic archaeological scrutiny. Our archaeological record is, fortunately I think, one of those many unballyhooed Montana treasures. This continent's first human settlers traveled along the spine of our mountains. Many of today's Native American tribes developed their cultures and learned to cope with our environment here. We were the meeting ground for prehistoric traders from the coast and much further inland. Let us, then, use the education and inspiration of Archaeology Week events to grasp how precious a resource our archaeological sites are and to honor the archaeologists who have chosen to work here with our unique early past.

PUBLICITY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION WEEK

Just when we're focused on Montana Archaeology Week in April, we urge you to think, too, about Historic Preservation Week in May. Preservation Week, an event long designated and organized nationally by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is **May 12-18, 1991.** The Trust has titled the week: CELEBRATE **YOUR** HERITAGE. The Trust's poster features a jillion folks leaning out the windows, off the balconies, and on the porch of a historic Charleston, S. C. building. The Trust also reminds us to remember 1991 at the 25th anniversary of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

So, use the title and the Trust's material just as a starting point. Create your own theme. Establish your own series of events. Take your own local photos of everyone you can find leaning out the windows of your best historic school, business block, home. Promise your local newspaper editor a series of stories. Help your local school teachers take children on a walking tour of your town. The sky--in this case, the Big Preservation Sky--is the limit.

Then, and this is an important part, write us by April 15, and tell us what you are going to do to celebrate Montana's 1991 Preservation Week. We'll publish a calendar of those events in our newsletter just before Preservation Week itself!!

A CALL FOR WALKING TOUR BROCHURES

At the front of our office, where visitors gather, we have a nice, historic brochure rack. We try to keep it stocked with walking tour brochures about historic buildings and districts from Montana communities. We're running low or are clear out of many. If you'd like the publicity, please send us a few and we'll be sure to make them visible!

SPRING CLG MEETING

The Spring CLG meeting will be held in Miles City on April 17. All prospective CLGs are invited and encouraged to attend. Chere Jiusto will be presenting a workshop on the National Register of Historic Places procedures and nominations. Budgets for state fiscal year '92 will be discussed, as well as accomplishments of the past year by the individual CLGs. Please call this office if your community is considering becoming a CLG and you are interested in attending the spring meeting.

ACCORDING TO CRABS ...

The Cultural Resource Annotated Bibliography System (CRABS) officially went on line in August 1990. The system is composed of two parts: 1) a library of cultural resource inventory reports, arranged by county and sponsoring agency; and 2) a computer database containing information and statistics on each report. Roger Lloyd, an Information Specialist with whom we contracted to create the system, completed his year long effort with a summary compilation of some of the data. The following statistics derive from his report:

****

Total Number of Surveys:	11,243
Total Number of Survey Acres:	1,901,518
County w/ Most Surveys:	Phillips (1,296)
Co. w/ Most Survey Acres:	Rosebud (132,475)
Average Acres per Survey:	169
Number of Properties Recorded:	18,609
Avg. Survey Acres per Recorded Property:	102

****

Our congratulations to all of you who have contributed and continue to contribute to these totals! That's roughly 2% of Montana surveyed; only 98% left to go!

CELEBRATE MONTANA

IT'S OFFICIAL!

On February 20th, Governor Stan Stephens signed an official State of Montana proclamation for Montana's first archaeology week. For the record, the text of the proclamation reads as follows:

Whereas, Native American occupation in Montana extends for a period of over 11,500 years; and
Whereas, Montana's prehistory and history is rich in cultural diversity as represented by the numerous archaeological sites within our state; and
Whereas, preservation of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites provides significant educational, cultural and economic benefits to all our citizens; and
Whereas, archaeological sites are threatened by both natural deterioration and inadvertent and illegal destruction; and
Whereas, public knowledge and appreciation for Montana's archaeological resources is an important element in their overall protection and preservation; and
Whereas, the Montana Archaeological Society, the Montana Archaeological Association, Indian tribes and many state and federal agencies and universities recognize the need to educate the public about the importance of preserving and interpreting Montana's heritage as represented by its archaeological resources; and
Whereas, Montana Archaeology Week provides an opportunity for all Montanans to reflect on our past and how the study of archaeology contributes to our understanding and appreciation for Montana's unique heritage.

Now, Therefore, I, Stan Stephens, Governor of the State of Montana, do hereby proclaim April 13-20, 1991 as ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK in Montana.

Trails to the Past: Montana Archaeology Week 1991

Montana's First Annual Archaeology Week will be April 13 - 20, 1991. Archaeologists, tribal representatives and public agency managers will coordinate a series of activities and events designed to inform and entertain the public in communities throughout the state. Public lectures, tours, films, displays, demonstrations and poster competitions will be among the activities planned to commemorate Montana Archaeology Week. The goal of the Montana Archaeology Week Celebration is to promote awareness and appreciation for Montana's non-renewable archaeological resources and to encourage the preservation of our state's heritage sites.

Sponsors:
Montana Archaeological Association
Montana Archaeological Society
Montana Historical Society
Bureau of Land Management, Mont. Office
U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Northern Region
Bureau of Reclamation, Mont. Proj. Office
Montana Committee for the Humanities

State Coordinators:

Dave Schwab	444-7715
Mitzi Rossillon	782-0494

City Coordinators:

Billings	Gary Smith	255-2939
NW Montana	Becky Timmons	293-6211
Bozeman	Steve Aaberg	587-9589
Helena	Mark Baumler	444-7715
Butte	Jerry Clark	494-5059

EVENTS

Northwest Plains Conf: State of the Art

The Montana Archaeological Society is kicking off Archaeology Week with its annual meeting on April 12 and 13. This year the event will be held in Billings and will include participants from Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Over 30 papers will be presented on a variety of prehistoric and historic archaeological topics and on Native American consultation and involvement. Topics include rock art, steatite, high altitude sites, plant use, Paleoindians, obsidian sourcing, excavation reports, and province/state park development and archaeology. A field trip to Pictograph Cave is being organized for Sunday, April 14. This year's banquet key-note speaker will be Dr. Richard Morlan of the Canadian Museum of Civilization at Quebec. His presentation is entitled "Current Perspectives on the Earliest Peoples of the Americas." The talk will be given at about 8:00 p.m. on April 13.

Location: Billings Holiday Inn (off I-90, west City Center exit)
April 12 and 13
Contact: Marv Keller 657-6145
Cost: $10 registration fee; Morlan's talk is free

Trails to the Past Lecture Series

The Montana Committee for the Humanities has approved a grant proposal by The Montana Archaeological Association for a lecture series in small communities throughout Montana in commemoration of Montana Archaeology Week. Professional and academic archaeologists and Native American representatives will participate in the lecture series. The goal of the program is to heighten public awareness and sensitivity towards archaeological resources in Montana and to encourage their preservation. The lectures are tentatively planned to take place in the communities of Malta, Plentywood, Chester, Big Timber, Chinook, Columbus, Ekalaka, White Sulphur Springs, Deer Lodge, Townsend, Glasgow, Sidney, Red Lodge, Hamilton, Anaconda, Miles City, Colstrip, Lame Deer, Fort Benton, Glendivé and Great Falls. Lecture speakers and topics will be as follows:

-Plants, People and Tipi Rings by Steve Aaberg
-Interpreting the Prehistoric Archaeology of Central Montana by Dr. Tom Foor
-Perspectives on Prehistory by Dr. Tom Roll
-Searching for the Earliest Montanans by Dr. Leslie B. Davis
-Montana Prehistory As Reflected By Ancient Bison Kills and Campsites by Dr. Jack Fisher
-Prehistoric Rock Art of Montana by Stuart Conner
-History of the Flathead in the Bitterroot Valley by Tony Incashola
-Early History and Culture of the Blackfeet by Curly Bear Wagner
-Lifeways of Montana's Ancient Hunter-Gatherers by Dave Schwab
-Cheyennes of Montana by William Tallbull

Other Local Events

Ashland

"Archaeology in Montana," James Wettstaed, Ashland Ranger District
Contact: James Wettstaed 784-2344

Billings

Information Booth Rimrock Mall

Pictograph Cave Tours
Contact: John Rogers 248-1246

Open House: BLM Billings Curation Facility
Individuals may bring in their artifact collections for identification.
Contact: John Taylor 657-6262

Lecture Series: Archaeology Week Celebration
Contact: Gary Smith 255-2939

Bozeman

Panel Discussion: "Searching for the Earliest Montanans," Les Davis, Mus. of the Rockies; "Perspectives on the Past," Tom Roll, Mont. St. Univ.; "Hunter-Gatherer Camp Sites," Jack Fisher, Mont. St. Univ.; and "Early Peoples and Plants," Steve Aaberg, Aaberg Cultural Resources
Contact: Les Davis 994-2251 or 994-5242

Presentation for junior high & high school students
Contact: Steve Aaberg 587-9589

ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK 1991

Broadus
"Archaeology in Montana," James Wettstaed, Ashland Ranger District
Contact: James Wettstaed 784-2344

Butte
School Presentations: "Montana Archaeology," a round-robin of short talks and demonstrations
Contact: Lynn Fredlund 723-4387

Exhibit: "German Gulch Historical Chinese Collection," Richard Periman, Deerlodge Forest
Contact: Richard Periman 494-2147

Exhibits: "Montana Archaeology." Activities will include exhibits of prehistoric artifacts, industrial archaeology poster display, flintknapping demonstrations, video shows.
Contact: Jerry Clark 494-5059

Colstrip
"Archaeology in Montana," James Wettstaed, Ashland Ranger District
Contact: James Wettstaed 784-2344

Dillon
"Archaeology Appreciation Day." Includes demonstrations of flintknapping, atlatl throwing, and Indian clothing making; hour-long presentations; and artifact displays. There will also be a Montana Archaeology Week bookmark design contest for elementary school students.
Contact: Bus Lahren, Western Montana College
All activities are open to the public.

Eureka and Fortine
Open House: "Make a Date with the Past." Activities include artifact displays, video showings, presentations, and demonstrations.
Contact: Cindy Henry 296-2536
Nancy Anderson 882-4451

Original Artwork by Lance Foster

Hamilton
"Archaeology in the Bitterroot,"
Contact: Vicki Varnum 821-3609

Havre
"Recent Studies in Northern Montana Archaeology," John Brumley, Ethos Consultants
Contact: Paul English 265-1095

Helena
Exhibit: "Archaeology in Books"
Contact: Kathy Macefield 447-8000 Ext. 490

Archaeology Films: Helena/Lewis & Clark County Hist. Preservation Comm. and Lewis & Clark Historical Society
Contact: Kathy Macefield 447-8000 Ext. 490

School Presentations: "Archaeology in Montana," Marilyn Wyss, Mont. Dept. of Highways, and Mark Baumler, Mont. Hist. Soc.
Contact: Marilyn Wyss 444-6258

"Paleoanthropology of East Africa," Pat Light
Contact: Jennifer Thompson 444-4794

"In (Re)Search of the Castle that Only God Knows: Medieval Archaeology in Tuscany, Italy," Mark & Ellen Baumler, Mont. Hist. Soc.
Contact: Mark Baumler 444-7715

Tour: "Helena's Lime Kilns, Monuments to Montana's Unsung Industrial Past," Jim Warner, Montana Historical Society
Contact: Jim Warner 444-4729

Workshop: "Early People in Montana: A Workshop on the History and Archaeological Evidence of Montana's First People," Mont. Historical Society
"Montana's First People," Dave Schwab, Mont. Historical Society
"Prehistoric Montana Sites and Archaeological Methods," Tom Roll, MSU
"Flintknapping Demonstration," Dale Herbort, Mont. Dept. of St. Lands
"Gallery Discussion of Mill Iron, Anzick and Pictograph Cave Sites," Sue Near, Montana Historical Society
"Artifact Replication and Care of Collections," Marilyn Wyss, Mont. Dept. of Hwys., and Kirby Lambert, Mont. Hist. Soc.
"Summary and Discussion," Dave Schwab, Mont. Historical Society
Contact: Jennifer Thompson 444-4794

Tour: "Archaeology on the Helena National Forest," Gary Fairchild, Helena National Forest
Contact: Gary Fairchild 449-5201

Libby
Exhibit: "Kootenai - A People - A Forest." Display of items about Kootenai culture, on loan from the Kootenai Tribe
Contact: Becky Timmons 293-6211

Radio Announcements: "Kootenai Forest Logging History," KCLB Radio

Presentations/Demonstrations/Exhibits: "Kootenai Prehistory--12,000 Years of Survival" Activities include slide presentations; flintknapping, beading, & weaving demonstrations; & exhibits about Kootenai prehistory & Tribal plant use. Becky Timmons, Kootenai Forest
Contact: Becky Timmons 293-6211

Exhibit: "Railroad Logging History", Heritage Museum

Presentation: "Early Days of Logging," Mark White, Kootenai National Forest
Contact: Mark White 293-6211

Tour: "A Step Back into Lumberjack Days." Tour of historic logging railroad sites, Mark White, Kootenai National Forest
Contact: Mark White 293-6211

Malta
Tour: Henry Smith Site, North of Malta, BLM
Contact: Dan Flemmer 654-1240

Miles City
Presentation: "Archaeology in Southeastern Montana," Will Hubbell & Ted Birnie, Miles City BLM
Contact: Will Hubbell 232-4331

Noxon and Trout Creek
Presentation/Demonstration/Exhibits: "Kootenai Prehistory--12,000 Years of Survival." Activities include slide presentation; flintknapping, beading, and weaving demonstrations; and exhibits about Kootenai prehistory and Kootenai Tribal plant use
Contact: Becky Timmons 293-6211

Troy
Exhibit: "Forest Service History Centennial Display," Troy Ranger Station
Contact: Barbara Levesque 295-4693

Presentation/Demonstrations/Exhibits: "Kootenai Prehistory--12,000 Years of Survival," see above
Contact: Becky Timmons 293-6211

Yaak
Tour: "Historic Yaak Mining District"
Contact: Becky Timmons 293-6211

Dr. Dee C. Taylor Remembered by Dave Schwab

Like so many of us, I was surprised and saddened by the news of the death of Dr. Dee C. Taylor on March 6. All Montana archaeologists knew Dee; many of us were his former students.

Dee C. Taylor received his bachelor's and master's degrees under Jesse Jennings at the University of Utah. Under Jennings, Taylor received a strong background in field survey and excavation while working at Fremont sites in Utah and by serving as a field director at Danger Cave. Taylor's often humorous reminiscences of his graduate student trials and tribulations under Jennings were a recurring topic in his classroom lectures.

Taylor went on to receive his doctorate from the University of Michigan in 1957. At Michigan, Dee studied under James Griffin and Leslie White. Taylor often reflected on White's theories of cultural evolution in the classroom. Many of us remember his sometimes heated but always good-natured debates with Frank Bessac, a student of Lowie, on topics such as cultural evolution, diffusion and social change in advanced graduate classes.

Dee Taylor joined Carling Malouf at the University of Montana in 1957. With Carling, Dee was instrumental in building the Department of Anthropology at the University of Montana and was its chairman at the time of his death. Taylor also established and served as the first editor of the journal Archaeology in Montana. From its humble beginnings, the journal grew to its current level of recognition in Plains archaeology. At about the same time, Dee accepted the Smithsonian Institution's trinomial numbering system for cultural resources in Montana after the Smithsonian's River Basin Surveys. Dee viewed this as an excellent research tool for his students.

Dee Taylor was involved in a number of research projects including work in Yellowstone National Park, Badlands National Monument in South Dakota, Teddy Roosevelt National Monument in North Dakota, Kootenai River in northwestern Montana, the Madison Buffalo Jump and at the Wilsall-Anzick site in west-central Montana. In all these studies, Dee made important contributions to Montana archaeology. He also recognized the importance of public service and served as an archaeological representative on numerous panels, boards and advisory committees throughout his career.

Taylor's wit and desert-dry sense of humor were well known and appreciated by students and colleagues. That sense of humor was most recently displayed in public during the 1988 Montana Archaeology Conference in Missoula when he reflected on his long association with Carling Malouf and the University of Montana. Throughout his career Dee Taylor was the consummate professional classroom instructor. He always maintained a formal professorial veneer which all-too-often hid his fun-loving nature. But it was during conversations with his students in his office or in the hallways that he showed his personal warmth and relaxed humor. It was not unusual to see students crowded in his office in jovial conversation. Surely, Dee could be stubborn and critical, and few graduate students were spared. But he was never mean-spirited, and always directed his cantankerousness towards students' eventual improvement and success.

Dee never worried about elevating his stature among fellow professionals and academics for the sake of personal advancement. In fact he viewed the sometimes competitive "publish or perish" nature of academia with contempt. He believed that such an emphasis detracted from the true purpose of an educational institution... to educate.

Always self-defacing, Dee never appreciated those who took themselves or their work too seriously. Dee achieved gratification and measured his success primarily through the successes of his students. He often spoke with pride about his students and their contributions to the field of archaeology. He was proud of his role in providing them the strong theoretical and practical foundation in anthropology they needed to succeed. We will miss him.

"Archaeology is Fun." Dee C. Taylor

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. VI, NO. 1 MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY JAN.-FEB., 1991

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FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

No, dinosaurs and early man did not inhabit Montana at the same times--romantic, wild, and interesting as they both are. Dinosaurs disappeared some 50 million years ago. Early man likely arrived some 13,000 years ago--startlingly long ago and startlingly recent, depending only on how you look at time and what you are interested in learning. The study of dinosaurs is paleontology. The study of early peoples, through the materials that they left behind, is ***archaeology****. Moreover, the study of* ***archaeology*** *moves from the sci-fi romance of primeval settings and roaring beasts to the stuff of human existence: who lived here, how could they survive, which of our nooks and crannies supported life. And to make it even more interesting, these early peoples are the predecessors of some of the Native American tribes who still live here. For Montanans, the study of prehistory should be a personal study.*

This coming April, our office, the Montana Archaeological Association, the Montana Archaeological Society, and many individual archaeologists are sponsoring ***Montana Archaeology Week,*** *and a series of public programs on what we know about prehistoric peoples on our Montana landscape.*

In addition to the notice that we highlight below, I invite your curiosity about, attendance at, interest in, and support for Montana Archaeology Week events and projects. Don't just think in terms of Harrison Ford or musty, esoteric academics when you envision archaeology. It is, here in Montana, the business of articulate, committed professionals and lots of articulate, committed volunteers. Archaeology here is not just an interesting, but idle and unusable field. The way in which prehistoric peoples lived in our mountain and high plain environments, the tools they created, the water sources they relied upon, their patterns of migration and habitation continue to educate us in the good use of Montana resources. Join us in learning about and celebrating our prehistoric heritage.

****

The Montana Archaeological Association, the Montana Archaeological Society, and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office announce the first annual **MONTANA ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK CELEBRATION.** The goal of the Montana Archaeology Week Celebration is to promote awareness and appreciation of Montana's non-renewable archaeological resources and to encourage the preservation of our state's heritage sites.

The 1991 Montana Archaeology Week will be **April 14 - 22.** Archaeologists, tribal representatives, and public agency managers will coordinate a series of activities and events designed to inform and entertain the public in communities throughout the state. Public lectures, tours, films, displays, demonstrations, and poster competitions will be among the activities planned to commemorate Montana Archaeology Week.

We encourage your participation in the Montana Archaeology Week Celebration. If you would like to participate in planning or wish to obtain more information about events and activities, contact Mitzi Rossillon at 782-0494, or Dave Schwab at 444-7715.

****

PRESERVATION PROGRESS

At the start of a new year and as inspiration to everyone who encourages preservation of Montana's significant historic and prehistoric resources, we wanted to outline some of the projects, accomplishments, flat-out coups that occurred during 1990. **Our list will not be as complete as we wish. Let us know of other accomplishments worth recognizing!**

-- Not because any project demanded it, but because he was interested, BLM Archaeologist John Taylor recorded a series of fur trading post sites in eastern Montana this year. Sites that had existed only in lore can now be pinpointed to the ground.

-- The Department of State Lands and the Office of Surface Mining concluded Memoranda of Agreement with us and with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to substitute traditional compliance procedures for improved inventory and creation of a film on the history of hardrock mining in Montana.

-- The Department of Highways, Federal Highway Administration, our office, and the Advisory Council also concluded an agreement that would substitute routine Section 106 procedures for projects affecting small segments of the Milwaukee Railroad for a contribution to preservation of a segment of the Railroad and preparation of a pamphlet for travelers on remaining Milwaukee Road resources and on the impact that the Milwaukee Road had on Montana's development.

-- The Forest Service is now finishing their region-wide inventory of historic Forest Service administrative buildings in anticipation of a multiple properties nomination.

-- Montana tribes, the archaeological community, coroners, and state agency personnel finalized a Montana burial bill for consideration for the current legislature. Representative Vivian Brooke, Missoula, introduced the bill, House Bill 131 and has shepherded the bill past its first successful hearing.

-- Dr. Lynn Fredlund, with GCM Services, developed a "rock art attribute checklist" this year--under contract to BLM to mitigate impacts to rock art sites in Yellowstone County. The checklist has now been successfully applied to over 175 sites and will be the basis for a new, needed database about rock art.

-- Pizza Hut and Butte Preservation Officer Mark Reavis are recognized in the January issue of the National Trust's **Preservation News** for their joint success in designing a compatible Pizza Hut building for uptown Butte.

-- The Stumptown Historical Society accepted title to the historic Great Northern Depot in Whitefish this year and is up and running in their efforts to keep Amtrak as a renter, along with a range of other profit and not-for-profit renters.

-- Miles City and Virginia City are the newest Certified Local Governments in the state. Miles City's Preservation Officer is George Kurkowski and Virginia City's Preservation Officer is John Ellingsen. That brings our total to ten CLGs in the state.

FEDERAL GRAVE PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT

On November 16, 1990 President Bush signed into law the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101-601). The Act requires federal agencies and federally funded museums and curation facilities to inventory their collections of human remains, associated funerary objects and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony; to identify geographical and cultural affiliation to the extent possible; and to notify the affected Indian Tribes no later than six months after the completion of the inventory. If Native cultural affiliation of agency collections is established, the agencies and facilities must return such items upon request of known lineal descendants of Native American Tribes. Other topics concerning treatment of human remains and penalties for failure to comply with the Act's requirements are also included in the legislation. Copies of the Act are available upon request from the Montana SHPO.

PLEASE RETURN

1991 PRESERVATION GRANTS

The Preservation Office is accepting grant applications for federal historic preservation fund projects from now until March 1, 1991 (an extended deadline). Application materials for **Rehabilitation Grants** and nonconstruction **Survey and Planning Grants** are available from our office, in all CLG offices, and in many local historical societies. Packets with basic grant information were mailed to preservation and museum organizations around Montana in mid-January.

We can regrant approximately $65,000 for nonconstruction survey and planning work, and $45,000 for rehabilitation projects. All federal funds awarded must be matched on a 50/50 ratio, with match available at the outset of the project.

For survey and planning grants, priority will be given to:

• Survey projects that have a strong education and awareness component and can demonstrate active public participation and community involvement (both volunteer involvement and substantial cash match);

• Inventory and data analysis of prehistoric values over community inventory work;

• Reconnaissance survey in broad rural areas;

• Projects that can generate good historic context, registration requirements, property type, and treatment recommendation material;

• Projects where little previous inventory has occurred and/or where potential for unregulated resource loss is high.

This list of priorities is not mutually exclusive. Proposed projects that meet the greatest number of these factors will be given priority.

We offer the following notes and refinements to clarify potential applicant thinking about how and when to apply:

* In some areas of the state, previous inventories were not broad enough in scope or adequate to complete the process of preparing National Register nomination materials. We welcome applications in those instances where some additional federal funding can see a previous project to completion - especially when it meets other prioritizing factors.

* At the same time, we do pay particular attention to the last priority - focusing on areas of the state where little previous inventory has occurred or where potential for loss is high.

* $20,000 is the maximum amount of federal funding we will allocate to a single project in a year.

* If applicants seek amounts under $5,000, we recommend that the products be straight-forward ones, requiring less contract administration and oversight by both the applicant and the Preservation Office.

For rehabilitation projects:

Applications will be accepted from any property in Montana listed in the National Register of Historic Places - either individually or as a **contributing** property to a listed historic district. Check with us if you're unsure if your building is a contributing property.

The maximum amount of federal dollars regranted to any project will be $5,000. Grant applications for smaller amounts will be accepted.

All work accomplished with grant funds and matching dollars must accomplish a clear body of **rehabilitation** or **preservation** work, rather than maintenance work ordinarily done on a cyclical basis to sustain the life of the building (painting, window repair, minor brick and mortar repair, etc.). We recognize that this is not always a clear distinction. We urge you to call if you have questions (Historical Architect Herb Dawson, 444-7715).

Beyond meeting several basic requirements, grant applications will be ranked and final grants selected on the basis of the following factors:

• A selection of projects that will insure broad distribution of grant funds around Montana;

• The ability of a project to set an example of sound, needed preservation or rehabilitation work;

• The degree to which accomplishment of the proposed work is needed to insure preservation and continued existence/use of the building--especially one in jeopardy.

If you are interested in applying for nonconstruction or construction preservation work, please call or write for an application package or check with your local historical society or museum or local preservation office for application materials.

Grants must be applied for using the prepared grant package. All grant packages must be in the Preservation Office by March 1, 1991 for consideration.

TAX CREDITS IN USE

During the 1990 fiscal year, six Montana developers applied to use the 20% federal investment tax credit for rehabilitation of income-producing properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The credit has encouraged over one million dollars of construction work in Montana in the last year. Federal tax credits last year amounted to over $200,000 in returned Federal tax dollars for Montana historic property owners and developers. Current statistics show an investment of $840,000 since October of 1990. This is very encouraging since there are still eight months left in the 1991 fiscal year. As other Federal tax deductions, credits and loopholes are closed, the Historic Preservation Investment tax credit appears to be an even more valuable way of sheltering investor dollars and adding a great deal of impetus for considering rehabilitation of historic income- producing properties. Call Herb Dawson, historical architect in our office, for more information if you are considering renovation of a historic building and will classify it as income-producing in your federal income tax return.

SUPPORT HISTORIC PARK SITES

Many Montanans, including two special study commissions, the Park Futures Committee and the Society-organized Historic Sites Study Commission, are working to secure substantially increased and more stable funding for the state park system from this legislature. Call for a copy of Reckoning with Time--the findings of the Historic Sites Study Commission--for background on the problems and opportunities facing parks such as Bannack, Pictograph Cave, and Ulm Pishkun.

CRABS UPDATE

The Cultural Resource Annotated Bibliography System is now ready for your use. During the last year, over 12,000 cultural resource survey, excavation and overview reports have been organized into a single library system and entered into a data base. As a part of the file search process or to assist you in preparing overviews and planning documents, we are now able to search the data base using a number of different variables including township/range/section, agency, author, keywords, etc. to determine what previous cultural resource work has occurred relevant to your project. Look for additional **PLANNING** Bulletins explaining the system's capabilities and how you can use it. We request your continued support in completing CRABS forms for all report submittals to the Montana SHPO to ensure prompt review and processing of reports.

In anticipation that having a better way to search the CRABS system will result in greater use of its materials, we have also developed some policies for when and how you can duplicate CRABS material. Call or write for that if you'd like it in advance of a particular project.

NEW NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

The following properties in Montana have been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Beaverhead County: Oregon Short Line Passenger Depot - Dillon - May 17, 1990

Big Horn County: St. Francis Xavier Mission Church and Rectory - St. Xavier - August 17, 1990

Cascade County: Lee M. Ford House 401 4th Ave. No. - Great Falls - August 10, 1990

Flathead County: Ray E. Taylor House 900 So. Baker Ave. - Whitefish - August 10, 1990

Gallatin County: Emerson School 111 So. Grand Ave. - Bozeman - August 10, 1990

Lewis & Clark County: Marlow Summer Cabin - May 17, 1990

Addendum to Helena Historic District - June 14, 1990

Missoula County: Missoula Multiple Properties (20 commercial buildings) - April 30, 1990

Laird's Lodge Historic District at Lindbergh Lake - Seeley Lake - August 17, 1990

Ravalli County: El Capitan Lodge - Hamilton - November 29, 1990

Rosebud County: Vananda Townsite Historic District - April 14, 1990

Sanders County: Bull River Guard Station - June 27, 1990.

UPCOMING MONTANA MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

* The annual 1991 Montana Archaeological Society conference will be held jointly with archaeological societies from North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The "Northwest Plains Archaeological Symposium: State of the Art" will be held on April 11-14 at the Holiday Inn in Billings, Montana. For more information contact John Rogers at 248-1246 or Marvin Keller at 657-6145.

* The 44th annual Northwest Anthropological Conference will be held at the Holiday Inn in Missoula, Montana on March 28-30, 1991. There will be no theme for this meeting to allow for the widest range of participation. For more information contact Dr. Gregory Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana at 243-2478 or 243-2693.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. V, NO. 1 | MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY | MARCH-APRIL, 1990

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

We've been newsletter silent, but by no means quiet for the last ten months. We've started our Montana Preservation **PLANNING** Bulletin series. Six Montana tax act projects have been forwarded to the National Park Service. We've created a **Historic Sites Study Commission** to assist the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and their **Park Futures Committee** in preparing recommendations on the state park system for the 1991 Legislature. We've developed a computerized bibliography of 10,000 cultural resource inventory reports and have all of those reports organized in their own library, available for preservation planning study. We created a limited bricks-and-mortar grant program for National Register properties. We've helped to plan the 1990 Camp Maiden Conference—the third informal gathering of cultural resource folks and tribal cultural committee members. We're in the thick of developing some new approaches to Section 106 compliance, via programmatic agreements, with the Office of Surface Mining (Department of State Lands), the Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management district offices. We share a wonderful reality with most of you: the greater Montana's interest in history and prehistory, the more we have to do! So, we appreciate your patience with our newsletter silence and your help and support for all the other projects.

BOZEMAN ADOPTS NEW TAX ABATEMENT PROGRAM

In early December, Bozeman became the first Montana community to offer five-year tax breaks as an incentive for maintaining or rehabilitating historic buildings. Utilizing a local-option law passed by the 1989 Legislature, the Bozeman City Commission adopted a program in which owners of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are eligible for a five-year tax freeze on the value of improvements they make to their Register property. Construction or rehabilitation plans must be approved by the Bozeman Historic Preservation Board in order to insure that improvements to which the tax freeze applies do not detract from the architectural value of the historic building or neighborhood. State law also permits communities to offer a tax freeze on new construction that is compatible with National Register districts. The Butte Certified Local Government Preservation Program researched the ideas that were approved by the 1989 Legislature. The Bozeman Historic Preservation Commission, along with Preservation Officer Dennis Seibel, promoted adoption of the tax freeze concept in Bozeman. The State Historic Preservation Office is glad to provide you with a copy of the Butte CLG research package on the new preservation tax freeze program.

Missoula Also Adopts Tax Abatement Program

Just as the newsletter was going to press, the Missoula City Council also adopted the local option tax abatement program.

MONEY—PRESERVATION GRANTS

With our last newsletter, we mailed out cards for you to return—letting us know if you wanted to be on our Planning Bulletin mailing list, telling us what grant priorities you recommended for fiscal year 1990, and offering any other ideas you had for preservation planning in Montana. We heard from over 100 of you—a 10% return. About half of the 100 returned contained specific comments. The most frequent comments regarding money recommended funding rural survey work and specific, hands-on, bricks and mortar preservation projects.

For federal fiscal year 1990 (FY90) Montana's portion of the Congressional appropriation for the Historic Preservation Fund is **$418,053.** This represents a small nationwide increase. And, for the first time since 1981, Congress lifted its previous restriction against using federal preservation money for actual building rehabilitation. The National Park Service encouraged us to develop a small "Acquisitions and Development" (A & D) program again if we could do so without substantially reducing the amount of other preservation work previously funded.

So, in developing our allocation of FY90 federal preservation funds, we tried to incorporate your preferences with those of Congress and the National Park Service. Here's the general division of funds for FY90:

$45,000 - for bricks and mortar work, formally called the Acquisition and Development Program. Given the extremely small amount of available funds, we have invited applications for this funding only from communities with established Certified Local Government Preservation programs: Big Horn County, Carbon County, Bozeman, Butte/Silver Bow, Lewistown, Missoula, Great Falls, Helena/Lewis and Clark County. Local preservation officers and commissions are helping to identify and monitor good projects.

$15,000 - for a reconnaissance, context study of historic trails in the Comprehensive Planning region which encompasses Glacier, Toole, Liberty, Pondera, Chouteau, Teton, and Cascade counties. We will be advertising for the contractors to undertake this contextual development.

$30,000 - for a reconnaissance inventory of an entire county—identifying both historic and prehistoric resources, using the new multiple properties nomination format to organize inventory data gathered into contexts, property types, and registration requirements. We are writing to all Montana county commissioners, with copies to local historical societies and preservation offices, seeking concrete interest in being the first county selected and asking that applicants identify local match sources. We will be advertising for the contractors to complete the study.

$45,000 - to support nonconstruction Certified Local Government activity—preservation officers, small survey projects, educational activities, etc.

$17,000 - to complete several site and inventory data management projects—to insure that our newly organized library of inventory reports and site records at the University of Montana are readily available.

$8,000 - funding for student interns, drawn from either undergraduates or graduates in history, archaeology, planning, etc., interested in learning about the historic preservation field.

$9,000 - to complete architectural and historical inventory projects begun in FY89, including Stevensville, Miles City, the Caird Engineering complex in Helena, and buildings on the Montana State and University of Montana campuses.

The remaining $249,000 includes funds to carry over some of our projects, especially the University of Montana data management contract into the next fiscal year and Preservation Office activities for the remainder of this year and the start of the next.

NEW STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE STAFF

Look for three new names and faces in working with our office: **Patti Borneman** became the office's new secretary on August 1st, 1989. Gretchen Grayum, who had served in that position earlier, is now a full-time artist. Many of you will have worked with Patti when she was the assistant in the Montana Historical Society's Oral History Program. **Herb Dawson** joined the Preservation Office after Labor Day as our new historical architect, filling the position previously held by Lon Johnson. Lon is working for RTI, Inc. in Butte. Herb has worked for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office as their historical architect. And, on October 1st, **Patty McLaughlin** became our new grants and office manager. Patty had worked previously for the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, working with their Superfund grant program. If you are needing to talk with Pat Bick, Patti Borneman, or Patty McLaughlin, please tell us which "Pat" you need!

PLEASE RETURN

NEW NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

CUSTER COUNTY:

East Main Street Residential Historic District (listed January 10, 1990) includes the grouping of early 20th century, Craftsman and Prairie style houses located in the 1600-2300 blocks of East Main Street in Miles City.

Miles City Main Street Historic District (July 21, 1989) includes the historic commercial buildings located on Main Street from Riverside Park at the west end to the Presbyterian Church to the east in Miles City.

FLATHEAD COUNTY:

Cornelius Hedges School (June 29, 1989) at 827 4th Ave. East in Kalispell was designed in the Colonial Revival style by the city's most significant architect, Fred A. Brinkman in 1928.

HILL COUNTY:

Fort Assinniboine Historic District (May 31, 1989) includes the standing buildings and archaeological remains surrounding the historic parade ground at this late 19th century Indian Wars fort.

Havre Residential Historic District (October 5, 1989) encompasses a well-preserved collection of over 350 historic residences dating primarily to the first two decades of the 20th century. The district is located on the south side of town and is roughly bounded by Third St., Seventh Ave., Eleventh St., and First Ave.

MISSOULA COUNTY:

East Pine Street Historic District (July 13, 1989) is especially noted for the landscaped center boulevard strips along East Pine Street. One of Missoula's most prestigious early residential neighborhoods, the district is bounded by East Pine St., Madison St., E. Broadway, and Pattee St.

ROSEBUD COUNTY:

A large multiple properties nomination from Forsyth (listed February 2, 1990) includes two historic districts and eight individual properties. The **Forsyth Commercial Historic District** includes all of the historic buildings on the 800-1000 blocks of Main Street. The **Forsyth Residential Historic District** includes approximately ten blocks of historic houses in the area bounded by Cedar St., 14th Ave., Oak St. and 11th Ave. The independent properties listed are the Forsyth Bridge, Claude O. Marcyes Residence, First Presbyterian Church and Manse, Forsyth Water Pumping Station, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Meeting Hall, Blue Front Rooming House, and the Anderson House.

Cold Springs Ranch (listed January 26, 1990) is a very unusual house fashioned of enormous cottonwood logs. The ranch house is located a few miles north of Forsyth on Highway 12.

WIBAUX COUNTY:

Wibaux Commercial Historic District (December 28, 1989) is roughly bounded by W. Orgain Ave, Wibaux St., East First Ave. and East Wibaux St.

PRESERVATION TRAINING

The National Park Service, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the General Services Administration are sponsoring a conference for **state and federal managers and cultural resource specialists, June 5-7, 1990, in Washington, D. C.** "Preservation Challenges for the 1990s" is the first in-depth training session specifically for agency personnel. For additional information, contact Ward Jandl, NPS, Preservation Assistance Division, 202-343-9588, or Nancy Miller, National Conference of SHPOs, 202-624-5465.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the General Services Administration continue to offer their three-day "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law" course, several times a year. 1990 sessions close to Montana will be held May 29-31 in Denver, and June 27-29 in Seattle. Additional course information is available through the GSA Training Center, P.O. Box 15608, Arlington, VA 22215-0608.

From May 3-6, 1990, the Montana Archaeological Society and Alberta Archaeological Society will hold a joint annual meeting at the Bayshore Convention Center, Waterton Lakes National Park, Waterton, Alberta. This combined conference, entitled "Kunaitupii—Coming Together," includes a number of speakers and panels addressing consideration of Native American and sacred sites. MAS President Edrie Vinson, 444-7632, can provide more information. The Montana Archaeological Association's annual business meeting is scheduled for Thursday afternoon, May 3.

Interior view of the Golden Rule Store, ca. 1915, Forsyth, Montana. *Photograph courtesy of Helen Webb Mandeville and Esther Dean.*

RECOMMENDED READING

Using Old Farm Buildings. This 12 page bulletin, published as Agricultural Engineering Research Report No. 88-I, was written by Dext W. John, North Dakota State University, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the State Historical Society of North Dakota. It contains examples of historic farm building reuse, a bibliography, and information on use of the federal preservation tax credits on farm rehabilitation. Call or write for a copy.

The Historic American Buildings Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record have published a new manual, *Recording Historic Structures*. It contains the latest directions for producing historic building or structure documentation (photographs, historical narratives, and/or measured drawings) acceptable to the HABS/HAER program. The book is available for $29.95 hardback (order no. R743) and $19.95 paperback (order no. R743P), plus $3.00 for shipping from the AIA Order Department, 9 Jay Gould Court, P.O. Box 753, Waldorf, Maryland 20601.

The National Park Service has published several bulletins and leaflets important to preservation work over the last year. Please call us for either a xerox copy or information on how to order:

Preservation Brief 19, "The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs."

Preservation Brief 20, "The Preservation of Historic Barns."

Preservation Brief 21, "Repairing Historic Flat Plaster-Walls and Ceilings."

New edition of National Register Bulletin No. 22. "Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Last Fifty Years." National Park Service.

National Register Bulletin No. 29. "Guidelines for Restricting Information about Historic and Prehistoric Resources." National Park Service.

A pamphlet entitled *Federal Historic Preservation Laws*, prepared by the Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service. It isn't a comprehensive reprint of all federal laws with preservation components, but it contains the major, most often referenced federal preservation statutes.

Please let us know if you no longer want to receive this newsletter **or** if you know of friends who would like to be on the mailing list.

And, if you change your address, please let us know. The post office will not forward third class mail and we want to keep our mailing list up-to-date. Thanks for your help!

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

This publication was funded in part by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility in this program, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. IV, NO. 1 | MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY | MAY-JUNE 1989

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Consider 1989 "**The Year of Montana Preservation Planning.**" Consider this issue of the newsletter an introduction to that effort. If you are a paid preservationist—an agency cultural resource specialist, a consulting firm employee or a community preservation officer—you know some historic preservation planning jargon and some of its history. If you love Montana's historic resources and live in or work with them as you work in other professions, the word "planning" will likely conjure up general images of big documents, indistinct thoughts, and frustrated expectations. Planning—in whatever field—always seems important, but is always very hard to make practical, current, and adaptable to all its users. **Preservation planning** is no exception.

Montana has had a series of "Preservation Plans" dating back to 1972. In order to receive federal historic preservation funds, monies from the National Park Service, all State Historic Preservation Offices had to produce plans. But the first plans were all static; they tried to list all the historic places likely to be important. In 1980, the National Park Service asked us to try something else: a Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3). For RP3, states were to create a single series of study units—soon to be called contexts—and to study the study units, producing big reports and overviews. In 1984, we contracted with Dr. Carroll Van West to establish—on a broad scale—Montana RP3 contexts. Now, the National Park Service directs State Historic Preservation Offices to maintain a **program** of preservation planning. While we can describe and analyze historic contexts ourselves, as important, we are to **carry out the principles of preservation planning and identify opportunities to create or refine planning materials in every element of state preservation work.** The same charge has been given to all federal land managing agencies and to communities that apply for Certified Local Government status.

Nonetheless, 24 years after passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, preservation planning means something different to almost everyone in the business. There is, I think, a universal hope that preservation planning will ease our work dramatically, that with a preservation plan in hand we won't argue about significance, we won't waver in knowing what to save and what to relinquish. But beyond that, we all assume different products, responsibilities, contents, and timing. Amidst all those different assumptions, there are no "rights" and "wrongs"—just different approaches. With this issue of the newsletter, then, we want to accomplish these steps related to historic preservation planning in Montana:

- to tell you that we are concentrating on historic preservation planning in 1989.
- to tell you to look for a new series of publications about Montana preservation planning. They will be bulletins; they'll look like our newsletter, but will be specially titled **PLANNING,** rather than **NEWS.** They will contain a variety of information, ideas, references, bibliographic materials related to planning; they will be drawn from materials that we write and that you write. Their content will be "permanent draft"—ideas always subject to change when new material comes along. The content of these bulletins will be a way to *show* you what we mean by preservation planning.
- **to ask you to let us know if you want to be on the PLANNING mailing list.** Community preservation offices, federal and state agencies, consulting firms and individuals, local preservation groups and historical societies, etc., will automatically receive the bulletins; we're glad to include many others. **So, please let us know.**
- and to seek your initial general thoughts on both preservation planning and our first cut at grant priorities for 1990—a planning-related topic itself.

Please return the enclosed card with your comments. We look forward to hearing from you!

John N. DeHaas, 1987-88 Historic Preservation Award recipient, pictured with his wife, Bernice.
Photo by John Smart

JOHN N. DeHAAS HONORED WITH PRESERVATION AWARD

John N. DeHaas, former professor of architecture at Montana State University from 1951 to 1980 and the recognized father of preservation in Montana, received the State Historic Preservation Review Board and SHPO's Montana Centennial Year Preservation Award in ceremonies held in the Capitol Rotunda on March 4. Also recognized were 170 owners whose properties have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the past two years and more than 100 individuals and organizations who own or documented Centennial Sites—properties built during Montana's territorial period.

Instead of awarding several preservation awards for both specific rehabilitation projects and for preservation work, the Review Board and SHPO broke with tradition to specifically honor John DeHaas for his long and effective lifetime of devotion to the preservation of Montana's historic buildings. John's individual commitment to preservation began long before preservation attracted general public interest or state and federal laws. In 1962, John became active in the Historic American Building Survey program and for almost 20 years supervised and assisted in the preparation of architectural drawings documenting a wealth of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and California historic structures. He was a consultant to the SHPO in its formative years and served several terms on the State Historic Preservation Review Board. John has prepared countless nominations to the National Register and is a long-standing member of the Historic Preservation Committee of the American Institute of Architects. Many of Montana's practicing architects owe their understanding of historic properties to John's teaching at Montana State University.

FY89 HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANTS

The U.S. Congress, through the Department of the Interior, awarded Montana $395,718 for federal fiscal year 1989. Rounded off, the award is allocated in the following ways:

- $184,000 will be used for office administration (the state provides only $64,000 for the operation of the State Historic Preservation Office).
- $30,000 constitutes the indirect cost rate/payment that we must set aside for the Montana Historical Society's administration of these federal funds.
- $40,000 will be committed to eight Certified Local Governments in the state.
- $30-35,000 will be spent on data management.
- The remaining federal grant amount of approximately $105,000 is available for Survey and Planning projects.

This year, we received Survey and Planning grant applications from 13 different organizations; the requests totaled $220,000. The $105,000 available was committed in the approximate amounts noted to the following projects:

Glendive Forward has been awarded **$8,775** to complete an inventory of Paleoindian sites in Dawson County. As part of this grant project, archaeologist Steve Aaberg and geologist Bill

(continued on back)

GRANT PRIORITIES FOR FY90

Ordinarily, the U.S. Congress approves new funding for all federal activities and grants sometime early in the new federal fiscal year, which begins October 1. We, in turn, get new federal historic preservation grant funds after Congress has approved a complete budget and after the Department of the Interior has allocated preservation funding to the states. Hence, we usually cannot anticipate re-granting funds until sometime after the following February.

In past years, the amount of funding available for local survey and planning projects ranges from $100,000 to $130,000. Each year, the competition for these limited funds becomes keener. Grant funds may be used to help pay for the costs of hiring professional historians or archaeologists to complete survey work; to produce educational materials and programs to promote the preservation of significant historic properties; or to prepare lcoal historic preservation plans.

Generally, a local organization, city or county government will serve as the sponsoring agency for a preservation grant. Because preservation grants work on a reimbursement basis, the local sponsor must have sufficient working capital at its disposal to meet project costs as they arise, and then submit the appropriate receipts and bills to the SHPO for payment. Most local sponsoring organizations have provided such things as office space, clerical assistance, and sometimes even rent-free apartments for the survey personnel. All historians and archaeologists who work on survey projects must be qualified and experienced professionals.

Below we outline our first draft of the grant selection criteria for FY90, and we invite your comments.

- Priority will be given to projects that have a strong education and awareness component and can demonstrate active public participation and community involvement.
- Priority will be given to inventory and data analysis of prehistoric values over community inventory work.
- Priority will be given to survey work in rural areas.
- Priority will be given to a pilot, county-wide reconnaissance survey to serve as a model for future county-wide survey efforts.
- Priority will be given to the identification and evaluation of all properties known to be associated with a particular historic context at a state or local level.
- Priority will be given to the developmpent of planning documents that assimilate all historical contexts for a local area into a management plan. These documents must include the identification, evaluation, registration and long- and short-term treatment of properties.
- Priority will be given to applicants that will provide a **cash** match of 30% or more of project costs.
- Priority will be given to projects that occur in areas of high development activity or areas where there is a high potential that properties will be damaged or destroyed.
- Priority will be given to survey projects composed of a number of phases where the grant-dollar investment in continuing phases will be reduced and the local cash support will increase.

We would like to hear from you regarding the above list of grant priorities. Are there other areas of survey work and preservation planning that deserve high priority in your judgement? Do you think that some priorities should be more heavily weighted than others?

FY89 HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANTS, cont.

Eckerle will test a model that they have developed for predicting the locations of significant sites dating from the Paleoindian period.

The **Montana Preservation Alliance** will receive **$1,000** for the purpose of planning and staging a state-wide workshop on rural preservation to be held in Havre in September.

The **Stevensville Civic Club,** with a grant for **$15,650**, will inventory the farmsteads and historic flour mill along Middle Burnt Fork Creek near Stevensville. One result of this project will be the preparation of Montana's first rural historic district nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The **Lewistown Certified Local Government** commission has been awarded **$9,350** to administer an historical archaeological survey of the abandoned townsite of Kendall, an historic mining town where few standing structures remain. The historic remains at the townsite of Kendall are threatened by new interest in reopening the mines.

The **Custer County Society for the Preservation of Local Folklore, History, Legend and Tradition** will continue an intensive survey of Miles City and prepare nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the Northside Historic District and the Milwaukee Railroad Historic District with a grant of **$11,750**.

The **Missoula Certified Local Government** commission received a grant for **$9,540** to complete an historic buildings survey and nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the Southside neighborhood in Missoula (south of the Clark Fork River). Approximately 220 buildings will be included in this study.

The **Fort Assinniboine Preservation Society** was awarded **$20,000** for the completion of an historic building and archaeological survey of Fort Assinniboine. A preservation plan for the Fort will be prepared as one result of the project.

The **City of Helena** was awarded **$3,000** to complete an historic building and engineering survey and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of the abandoned Caird Engineering complex located at the corner of Montana Ave. and Lyndale.

A comprehensive architectural inventory and historic archaeological survey of the **Virginia City National Historic Landmark District** will be completed this summer by Paul Friedman, John and Bernice DeHaas, and John Ellingsen under a **$32,884** contract. Virginia City, Montana's second territorial capital, is distinguished by one of the finest collections of 1860 and early 1870's "boomtown" commercial architecture in the United States. It has been recognized by the National Park Service as threatened since 1979.

Western Public History Associates of Fort Collins, Colo. were awarded **$14,620** in a joint project funded by the State Historic Preservation Office and the Montana Department of Commerce to survey the State-owned **Central Montana Railroad** (formerly the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad) between Lewistown and Geraldine.

The above awards include approximately $20,000 that had been committed from FY88 funds to the Fort Assinniboine and Central Montana Railroad projects.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

Durant, located at the east end of Silver Bow Canyon at the junction of Silver Bow and German Gulch Creeks, is a station on the main line of the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railroad. Durant was listed as an addendum to the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railroad Historic District. The buildings at Durant, including an 1890s boarding house and barn, were primarily used by passengers switching lines from the Northern Pacific.

The **Brannin Ranch** near Melville, Sweetgrass County, was listed as an excellent example of a 1920s period rustic dude ranch, designed to evoke a sense of the wild West for Eastern tourists. Most of the seventeen contributing buildings are simple, rectangular, saddle-notched log buildings that gain distinction by the use of burled wood for decorative ornament. The ranch was open for guests year-round during the 1920s and 1930s and continues to serve guests during the summer and autumn months.

The **Popham Ranch** near Corvallis in Ravalli County was listed in the National Register as a significant representative complex of buildings which illustrate the evolution of agricultural practices in the Bitter Root Valley. The Popham family were often the first in the Valley to incorporate new mechanical innovations and to experiment with fertilizers and new crop varieties. Family members played important roles in the civic life of the community and have continuously occupied the ranch since 1882.

Francis A. Robinson, landscape architect with the Des Moines, Iowa, firm of Pearse-Robinson, was retained by Cascade County in 1927 to design the **Northern Montana Fairgrounds** in Great Falls. Individually and collectively, the 14 buildings reflect the concept of "Exposition" planning popularized by Daniel Burnham for the 1889 World's Columbian Exhibition. Robinson's elaborate plan provided the formality of a large oval park, parallel to a smaller oval racetrack, with a system of paths connecting peripheral exhibition buildings. The Mercantile and Fine Arts buildings at the fairgrounds are two of Montana's finest Art Deco-style buildings.

The **California Creek Quarry** was listed in the National Register for its ability to provide important information about prehistoric mining activities relating to lithic procurement and processing in the Northern Rocky Mountain region. Diagnostic artifacts found on the site suggest use from about 4,000 to 2,000 years before present. Approximately 120 quarry pits are present on the site.

1989 CENTENNIAL PLACES POSTER

The 1989 Preservation Poster commemorates Centennial Places, using a photograph of the Fort Assinniboine Club Room taken by F.J. Haynes in 1880. We have been sending posters to persons who have recorded 100-year-old-plus buildings and sites as part of the Centennial Sites program. Also, posters are available for purchase from the Montana Historical Society Museum Store (225 N. Roberts, Helena, MT 59620).

HABS/HAER WORKSHOP

The National Park Service and the Montana SHPO will host a one-day workshop on Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record recording projects in Helena on **Thursday, August 24, 1989.** For more information, please contact Patricia Bick at the Preservation Office.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. III, NO. 3 | MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY | NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1988

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

During 1988, Montanans in all professions and circumstances fought for, babied, loved, wrote about, fought for, and argued over many significant historic buildings and prehistoric sites. Compared to previous years, a whole host of folks with many different perspectives devoted more time more successfully to the preservation of Montana's heritage than ever before. We stopped taking our young past, our buildings and sites, for granted. We adopted more and more of those buildings and sites as useable, enjoyable treasures—often endangered treasures. This is, then, a statement of our respect and thanks to:

- all of you who sit in long committee meetings organizing community or agency preservation efforts;
- all of you who spend days hunched over microfilm readers or walking transects in rough, hot terrain to understand and identify sites;
- all of you who explain to managers, legislators, commissioners, and industry decision-makers *how* official preservation works and *why* the resources in question are important;
- all of you who spend long days with hammer and nails maintaining, rehabilitating, and restoring historic buildings;
- all of you who labor to train others in understanding preservation and its techniques;
- all of you who read regulations, write letters, make coffee, arrange meeting rooms, take unpopular positions, take pictures, write news stories, and listen hard to miners, developers, and merchants in an effort to enourage and preserve our historic resources.

In our interesting, real world, the preservation of important historic buildings and sites occurs in roundabout ways. We would all like to just stop bulldozers, just command the preservation of something. But since that isn't how the world works, we extend our special thanks to all of you whose patience, creativity, endurance, and good example saves Montana's past. Thank you!

INDEPENDENT AGENCY BILL INTRODUCED

"There is established as an independent agency of the United States Government an Historic Preservation Agency. . . ." Those words open Title I of Senator Wyche Fowler's (GA) Comprehensive Preservation Act of 1988. Introduced in the waning hours of the 100th Congress, Senator Fowler's bill attempted to strengthen the national preservation program. According to the *National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers News*, the Senator will re- introduce this major preservation legislation in the 101st Congress.

LIVINGSTON DEPOT WINS NATIONAL AWARD

On November 18, President Reagan took part in ceremonies celebrating two decades of achievement under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. "The presence of historic properties as working, productive assets in our communities gives us an important link between the past and the present and reminds us of what we were, who we are, and where we hope to be," the President said.

Reagan presented 10 President's Historic Preservation Awards to honor privately funded preservation efforts. John F.W. Rogers, chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and Secretary of the Interior Donald P. Hodel presented eighteen National Historic Preservation Awards to honor excellence in federally assisted preservation.

The Northern Pacific Depot rehabilitation in Livingston received a National Historic Preservation Award, one of only four recognizing projects in the West. Livingston rehabilitated its elaborate Italianate-style depot to serve as a satellite of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyoming, and is the centerpiece in Livingston's plan for tourism-based economic recovery. A grant from the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce and a Community Development Block Grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development combined with local zeal to accomplish this sensitive, creative rehabilitation.

The State Historic Preservation Office also nominated the Butte-Silver Bow Community Development Office and Mark Reavis, Rehab Officer, for their commitment to enhancing the historic architectural characteristics of houses being rehabilitated under the CDBG program.

GALLATIN GATEWAY INN

The July issue of *Pacific Northwest* magazine featured the Gallatin Gateway Inn, one of Montana's premier rehabilitation projects and winner of the State Historic Preservation Review Board's 1986 Outstanding Rehabilitation Award. The magazine said "the restaurant, which presents a seasonal, four-course table d'hote menu, is arguably Montana's finest and the equal in both intent and execution of many of the best contemporary Northwest restaurants. And, surely, the beautiful, but not uncomfortably luxurious (ostentatious displays don't go over well in straightforward Montana) guest rooms are probably the best the state has to offer."

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad built the Gallatin Gateway Inn as a depot-hotel to serve travelers to Yellowstone National Park. Within ten years, however, tourist trains quit serving the inn and tourists arrived from Three Forks by bus. The Milwaukee sold the inn in the early 1950s, when the structure began three decades of changing owners, deterioration, and misguided rehabilitation projects. Purchased by the Wrather/Keshishian family in the 1980s and revived with a million dollar restoration project, the Gallatin Gateway Inn again exemplifies the railroad-era elegance of the 1920s.

CENTER ON HARDIN

A positive attitude and aggressive presence on Hardin's main street, Center Avenue, show that economic development centered around a community's historic buildings does work. The local historic preservation office opened its doors on Hardin's south block in 1987 amidst vacant storefronts and local perception of a deteriorating downtown. During the past few months, however, three buildings in the block attracted new owners including the building in which the preservation office was located. The Big Horn County Bank, previously the preservation office's landlord, then donated the historic anchor of South Center Avenue, the Becker Hotel, to the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture (which includes the historic preservation office) for offices and development purposes. The Chamber is now studying the feasibility of a business incubator program designed to develop new business and jobs for the area.

Jackie Redding, the local historic preservation officer, offered these insights in her annual report submitted to this office:

"I believe that one of the benefits [of the local historic preservation program] has been the budding cooperation between organizations, merchants, boards, and citizens toward a common goal. That may sound like a strange statement but it has come about because I have made the time to be available. In this community, for many years, there has been a lack of communication. The right hand has never known what the left hand was doing, or cared, and many good ideas and projects never got off the ground. We all fell into that rut of 'it won't work' and the negative attitude ruled.

"The Center on Hardin [the local preservation office] became the neutral territory for people. When groups or people needed a 'handy' place to meet, my office filled the bill for them and I took the time to come early or stay late. It has worked. In a small community like this and after years of non-communication, this office has become the center for exchang-

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ing ideas, plans and problems. The Becker [Hotel], the [Chicago, Burlington and Quincy] depot, the burned-out structures across the street are now a concern of more people. I hear more often 'How can we save some of these, Jackie' and not nearly so often 'Good Lord, woman, you can't do anything with that place, it needs torn down.' We have given them some hope and ideas that there may be another use for these places and that we really could 'go for it.' We no longer have 'ratty old buildings' but now have historic buildings.

"The south end of Center Avenue is no longer skid row, but where the action is. Two weeks ago, one of our buildings, vacant for a year, was sold. The new owner wanted to be in the end of town where things were going to happen."

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ANNOUNCES 1989 TRAINING SCHEDULE

In 1989, its ninth year of training government officials in federal historic preservation review, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will offer 14 training sessions across the nation. The Council's three-day course, "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law," teaches federal, state, local, and tribal officials and contractors the basics of the project review process (usually referred to as "Section 106 review") mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The 1989 training schedule includes the following cities and dates:

Washington, D.C., January 24-26; Dallas, February 7-9; Mobile, AL, February 28- March 2; Santa Fe, March 14-16 ; Boise, April 4-6; Raleigh, NC, April 25-27; Anchorage, May 2-4; San Bernadino, CA, May 16-18; Boston, May 31-June 2; Omaha, June 13-15; San Francisco, June 27-29; Washington, D.C., July 12-14; Portland, OR August 1-3; Chicago, September 11-13.

SURVEY GRANT FUNDS OFFERED

The State Historic Preservation Office is accepting applications for 1989 Survey and Planning Grants. Local, regional, or statewide projects which assist local communities and the State Historic Preservation Office in preservation planning activities, resource identification, evaluation, and registration will be considered. These funds cannot be used for actual rehabilitation work or archaeological excavation. Interested Montanans have until February 15 to submit preliminary applications (NOTE: the grant deadline date is two weeks later than the date on early applications that went out).

The SHPO will give preference to projects which assist in meeting the federal preservation planning requirements for the development of historical context on a state, regional, or local level. Phased projects currently underway, surveys of historic resources in new or priority regions, and preparation of National Register nominations will also receive priority.

For information and application materials, contact Pat Bick, SHPO, Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, Montana 59620, 444-7715.

REVIEW BOARD MEETINGS SET

The State Historic Preservation Review Board, the gubernatorial-appointed body that reviews National Register nominations prior to their submission to the Keeper of the Register, has announced its meeting dates for the coming year: February 3, May 15, September 11, and December 4. The State Historic Preservation Office must receive nominations 60 days prior to the next scheduled meeting in order to place them on the agenda.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

The Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railway (BA&P) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 13, 1988. The historic district, comprised of the main line extending from Arizona Street in Butte to the West Anaconda yard in Anaconda, also includes the Missoula Gulch, Smelter, and Quarry lines and the West Butte, Rocker, Gregson, East Anaconda and West Anaconda yards. The BA&P possesses significant associations with the copper mining and smelting industry, railway electrification and hydroelectric power development, and the lives of James J. Hill and Marcus Daly. The properties also comprise an intact collection of railway buildings and structures, ca. 1890-1938, including depots, section houses, offices, a roundhouse and turntable, bridges, and a variety of repair and maintenance facilities.

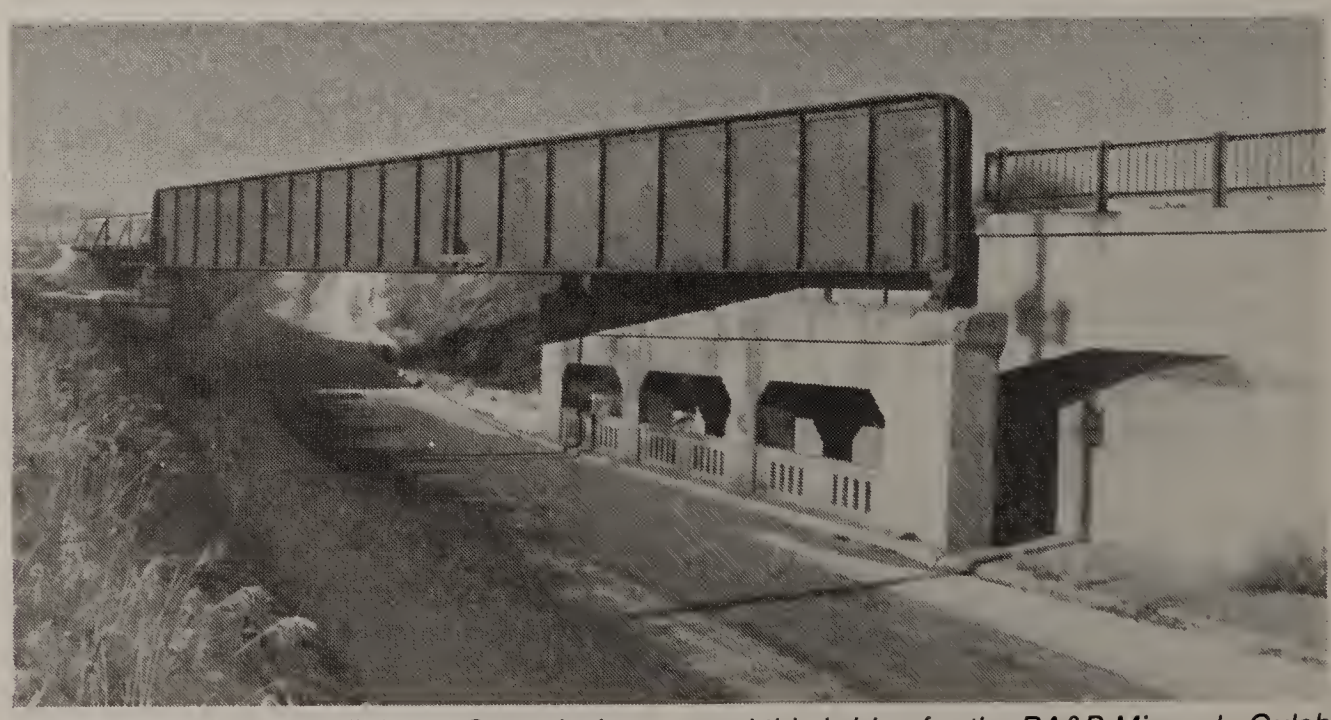
Marcus Daly incorporated the BA&P in 1892, to counter the Union Pacific-controlled Montana Union Railroad and what Daly charged were excessive freight rates for hauling ore between his Butte mines and the Anaconda smelter. Daly had no experience in railroad-building, so he turned to "Empire Builder" James J. Hill for help. Hill provided 49 percent of the capital stock to form the railroad and Daly contracted with the Great Northern Railway Company to build the new line.

In 1911, the BA&P became the first railroad in the United States to electrify for economic reasons (some urban railroads had been electrified to reduce pollution). It contracted with the General Electric Company for all equipment needed to electrify the railroad, including substation apparatus, catenary system, and 17 locomotives. General Electric engineers proposed a power supply of 2400 volts, D.C., at the time the highest voltage ever applied to an electric railway. While the process of converting to electricity from steam was expensive, the parent Anaconda Co. supplied copper from its own mines. John D. Ryan, president of both the BA&P and the Anaconda Company, was at the time organizing the various regional electricity suppliers into the mighty Montana Power Company, and under his aegis, the BA&P acquired inexpensive power.

The successful conversion of the BA&P to electrical power convinced other railroads to do the same. Shortly, the Canadian Northern Railroad at Montreal switched from steam to electric traction. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad electrified its first section of track in 1915.

In 1967, the BA&P discontinued operation of its electrics and finally, in 1984, filed for abandonment. The rail line is now owned by the State of Montana and operated by a private, nonprofit corporation.

The BA&P General Office (1897) in Anaconda bears a striking resemblance to the general offices built by mining companies during the late 19th century. (Fred Quivik photo)



In 1936, the Montana Highway Commission erected this bridge for the BA&P Missoula Gulch line to carry the tracks over the newly constructed U.S. Highway 10. (Fred Quivik photo)

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. III, NO. 2 | MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY | SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1988

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

On Wednesday, September 7, 1988, Montana almost lost its two best historic, operating mercantiles to our summer of fire (actually both were threatened for longer periods of time): the Polebridge Mercantile, Flathead County, and the Cooke City Mercantile, Park County. Both two story, false-fronted mercantiles survive, largely in the debt of tremendous public and private firefighting labor. We did lose historic buildings: portions of Glacier National Park's Polebridge Ranger Station, historic homesteads also within Glacier, historic homes and barns and schools on private land within Flathead National Forest, historic homes on private land within Helena National Forest, the Wrong Creek Guard Station on the Lewis and Clark National Forest, and likely others we've not yet heard about. Federal agency archaeologists are still determining whether the fire, fire lines, and now ground and streambank reconstruction work are disturbing prehistoric sites. We regret the unplanned, unanticipated loss of any historic and prehistoric resources; we regret especially the loss of homes, memories, and attachments. But the toll on Montana's heritage was relatively light. Still, the fires of '88 leave us much to consider:

• Historic and archaeological inventory forms may—despite all best efforts—really be the only record of an important place that survives. Our research, photography, and writing may have a use and an importance that we tend to forget on a daily basis.

• People, of all employments, backgrounds, and interests did fight very hard to save buildings like the Polebridge and Cooke City Mercantiles. Folks who would never wear our "preservationist" label love many of the same places and buildings we do and could tell reporters as clearly as we ever would why those places were worth saving. Preservation isn't, then, "us" and "them."

• The fires did provoke a spirit of emergency—of the freedom and necessity to toss aside many rules and procedures. That's inevitable for awhile, but lethal if it lasts too long or becomes the excuse or rationale for changes that would be controversial and reviewed in ordinary times.

• Apart from the furor over public agency fire policies, those of us with historic buildings in the woods can learn from this summer: we can buy more sprinklers and hoses and cut more trees around our buildings. As always, everyday commonsense and maintenance of historic buildings is the best preservation.

The fires and their effects on us and on our historic buildings, are part and parcel of Montana history and the place we've chosen to work and live. Catastrophic fires have been part of this land's past for thousands of years—along with winters that can be brutal, water that is too scarce, and distances that are hard to travel. Our history is bound inextricably into our past and currents efforts to survive on this land and live with this climate. All our surviving historic resources tell us about that close human tie to natural resources. So, we, like our predecessors, are here because this isn't New Jersey. We didn't want the life or the catastrophes of Newark and Trenton. As we encourage the preservation of our historical resources, we live out and with the same historical influences.

MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION EASEMENT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED

The Montana Preservation Alliance, a tax exempt organization committed to the preservation of Montana's historic resources, has developed and implemented an easement program to protect buildings, archaeological sites, and historic land areas. Basically, the owner of a recognized historic building, site, or land area, interested in insuring its preservation, while at the same time continuing to retain basic ownership, possession and use of the property, may enter into an easement agreement with the Montana Preservation Alliance. Then the right to alter the designated property can be exercised only with the permission of the MPA. The MPA is then committed to the preservation of the appearance of the property and the easement agreement provides a mechanism whereby a property will be protected indefinitely, no matter who the future owner of the property may be.

While any suitable property can be the subject of an easement, federal law provides for federal income and estate tax deductions only for an easement contribution involving properties either individually listed in the National Register of HIstoric Places or certified as contributing to a National Register Historic District. The tax consequences of an easement gift are, for the most part, directly related to the value of the gift with the value of an easement equal to the loss in value of a property which results from subjecting the property to the easement. In theory, the limitation of private property rights lowers the value of the property. The extent of the decrease in value will be determined by an independent appraiser who will consider such principles as the nature of the restriction imposed, the location of the property and the property's general development potential.

For more information on the MPA Easement Program write to the MPA, P.O. Box 291, Butte, MT 59703

MONTANA STATE ATLATL CHAMPIONSHIPS

The first Montana state atlatl competition was held on October 1 at Dave Schwab's house near Helena. The atlatl or the spear-thrower, an ancient weapon system that predates the bow and arrow in Montana archaeology, is making a resurgence in the western states with target competitions held in Wyoming and Colorado for several years running. Much of the new interest in this system in Montana has been generated through replicative studies conducted by MSU students Bob Perkins and Paul Leininger under the direction of Dr. Tom Roll.

Fifteen competitors took part in the first annual Montana state competition. The state champion and men's first place winner is Dr. Manuel White of Helena. Second place in the men's division went to Troy Helmick of Townsend with Dave Schwab taking third place honors. In the women's division, the winners were Diana Schwab, Cathy Etinger, and Daphne Digrindakis with first, second and third places respectively. Next years competition will be held early in August. The date and place will be announced later.

SHPO EDITORIAL QUOTED

A portion of "From the State Historic Preservation Officer: Hamburger or History," in the last issue of *Montana Historic Preservation News*, was quoted in the October 1988 issue of the National Trust for Historic Preservation's monthly newspaper, *Preservation News*.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

The **Prison Brickyard Historic District,** located 1/4 mile south of Deer Lodge, is the best surviving industrial complex that represents the importance of brick-making as a prison industry and reflects the historic management goal to achieve prison self-sufficiency between 1915 and 1926. While the prison was under the direction of Warden Frank Conley, prisoners manufactured bricks here, which were used in the construction of numerous prison buildings as well as State institutional buildings at the Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Galen, the State Hospital at Warm Springs, and the Mountain View School for Girls in Helena. Listed in the National Register on April 14, 1988, the property is owned by the State of Montana and the City of Deer Lodge is investigating possible reuse of the buildings as an arts center, which might involve renovation of one bee hive kiln for gallery space and use of the superintendent's house for living quarters for an artist-in-residence.

The **Milwaukee Road Historic District** in Harlowton is one of the most intact railroad complexes in the State, and was the service facility at which trains from the East transferred

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to the Milwaukee's nationally significant electrified line, which ran west from Harlowton to Avery, Idaho. A steady stream of railway officials and representatives of at least seventeen countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and North and South America came to the Harlowton division point to observe and learn about railroad electrification, which was considered to be a marvel of engineering. The railroad was by far the largest single employer in the community, with a work force of 100-150 men on a 24-hour basis. Between 1908 and 1920, there were almost daily arrivals of homesteaders and fortune seekers at the Harlowton depot, which is a wonderful example of the Milwaukee's Class A Passenger Station standardized design. The depot and roundhouse at Harlowton are significant as two of the larger depots and roundhouses in existence along the historic Milwaukee line and are rapidly becoming rare examples of the functional railroad building types.

The **Olive Hotel,** built in 1898-99 in order to continue Miles City's tradition as the leading hotel city in the Eastern Montana was listed in the National Register on October 13, 1988. The Olive Hotel achieved the status of a landmark in Eastern Montana immediately after its construction and has since served as the social center and meeting place for area ranchers and travelers. In 1908, when the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad completed its line to the city, a major expansion of the Olive occurred in response to the newly invigorated economy. As part of this renovation, a spectacular new facade and lobby area were designed for the Olive by locally significant architect Brynjulf Rivenes.

The **Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company** building in Miles City was listed in the National Register on July 7, 1988. This building is architecturally significant as a sophisticated example of Renaissance Revival styling. The building has been a major commercial landmark since its construction in 1914 and survives in near pristine condition as one of the most "high-style" buildings on the city's Main Street. Designed by an unnamed architect working for Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co. and built by C.E. Walker Contracting Co. of Denver, Colorado at a cost of $30,000, the building ". . . was the same type that the company erects in other cities," according to contemporary newspaper accounts.

The outstanding **Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Passenger Depot** in Great Falls was officially entered into the National Register on October 13, 1988. Construction of the building was completed in January of 1913, at a cost of $150,000. The depot was considered by officials of the railroad to be the finest depot of its kind on the Milwaukee Road between Spokane and Chicago. The 135-foot tower rises above the city and still bears the Milwaukee Road insignia. The architectural significance of the depot is substantiated by its exquisite proportions, the incorporation of Mission style detailing, and the high degree of originality and sophistication evident in the design. It is one of the finest examples of early 20th century railroad station architecture in Montana and compares favorably with the Milwaukee Road's depots in Missoula and Butte, which have also been listed in the National Register.

St. Benedict's School, built in 1920-21, is significant for its associations with the hundreds of European immigrants who came to the town of Roundup shortly after the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad established major coal mines near the town in 1907-08. Constructed during the last of the major building boom in the early history of Roundup, the school is a substantial, two-story brick building of pleasing proportions. Coal production, the mainstay of the local economy, remained high throughout the early period, employing from 800-850 men, as demonstrated by the ability of the mine workers from several European countries to support the construction and operation of a separate school for their children. St. Benedict's School served as an important focal point for the local Catholic community and helped preserve the Catholic heritage of the immigrant populations as ethnic identities became less distinct in the new American environment. St. Benedict's School was listed in the National Register on July 21, 1988.

Seven historic homestead complexes located along the North Fork of the Flathead River in Glacier National Park were listed in the National Register on July 21, 1988. The Red Bench fire, which swept through the Big Prairie area late this summer, burned the log buildings at two of the properties, the **Anton Schoenberger Homestead** and the **Johnnie Walsh Homestead**, and possibly those at the **William Raftery Homestead.** The historic properties that survived the fire and provide vivid reminders of the subsistence community that lived along the North Fork between 1906-1922 are a pair of magnificent, two-story log residences, the **Charley Schoenberger Homestead** and the **Johnnie Walsh Guest Ranch**, the log residence and large log barn at the **J.K. Miller Homestead**, and the one-story, log **McCarthy Homestead House**.

Major new listings occurred in Hamilton on September 1, 1988 as a result of an intensive inventory of approximately 350 buildings in Hamilton completed by Kirk Michels, architect, and Ada Powell, historian, with the help of Erma Owings, Dr. Phillip, Henry Grant and numerous other volunteers. This study was sponsored by the Bitter Root Valley Historical Society between 1986-87 with funding assistance from the State Historic Preservation Office.

Three historic districts and 22 independent buildings located outside of these district boundaries were listed in the National Register. The **Hamilton Southside Residential Historic District** includes 149 historic buildings located in an 18-block neighborhood south of Main St. Historic residences, churches and civic buildings in the district accurately portray three rather distinct eras of economic prosperity in the community. A number of Anaconda Company managers and associates of Marcus Daly built houses along S. 5th St., and a number of the houses along S. 4th St. were erected by successful local businessmen. Housing styles range from vernacular 4-square and gable-front residences, to fine examples of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, as well as a number of later Cape Cod and Picturesque Revival cottages. This district includes one less-than-fifty-year-old historic property, which is a particularly fine example of the indigenous Moderne style, a Medical Arts building at 216 S. 3rd.

The **Hamilton Commercial Historic District** includes 48 contributing buildings. This T-shaped historic district is composed of five and one-half blocks of uninterrupted commercial development that represent four distinct periods of architectural expression and commercial growth. Although founded as a company town, a diverse and lively commercial environment was established early in Hamilton, and continues today to serve as center of trade for the Bitterroot Valley. A single wood frame building represents the town's initial development phase. Vernacular brick construction characterizes the late 19th to early 20th century period, followed a series of architect-designed masonry buildings during the 1905-1917 period. The final phase of historic development, from 1927-1947, resulted in the construction of a number of Moderne style brick buildings to house the new U.S. Post Office and the Telephone Exchange and to infill lots vacated by fire.

The **Rocky Mountain Laboratory Historic District**, located at the south end of S. 4th St., is composed of a complex of six Collegiate Gothic style laboratory buildings, a power plant, two Colonial Revival style employees' residences and a garage. Pioneering research resulting in the development of vaccines for insect-borne diseases was accomplished here during the historic period. The period of significance extends to 1945 due to the important role that the laboratory played in providing vaccines during the Second World War.

The list of independent properties is extensive: the Queen Anne style **Erick Trosdahl House** (1892), 206 S.7th; the Arts and Crafts style **McGlauflin Residence** (c.1910), 518 S. 8th; the Prairie style **Chas. Hoffman House** (c.1914), 807 S. 3rd; the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style **Chas. Granke House** (c.1906), 406 S. 7th; the Queen Anne style **Oliver Blood House** (c.1902) 524 S. 1st; the Queen Anne style **Allison-Reihkeh House** (1889), 207 Adirondak; the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style **E.G. Ellis House** (c.1900 and c.1908) 801 N. 3rd; the **Sherman Gill House** (c.1907), 605 N. 3rd; the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style **Goff House** (1910), 115 N. 5th; the Queen Anne style **John Lagerquist House** (c.1907), 701 N. 4th; one of only three known octagon houses in Montana, the **Other C. Wamsley House** (1909), 200 N. 5th; the Craftsman style **L.W. Wanderer House** (1910), 111 S. 6th; the Cape Cod style **VFW Club** (c.1937), 930 Adirondak; the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style **Daniel V. Bean House** (c.1900), 611 N. 2nd; the Queen Anne style **F.H. Drinkenberg House** (c.1895), 701 N. 2nd; the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style **John Stout House** (c.1900), 1000 S. 1st; the Log Craftsman style **Conway House** (c.1930), 805 S. 4th; the **Foye Rental Houses** (c.1894), 819 and 821 N. 4th; the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival **Frank Wallin House** (c.1897), 608 N. 7th; the Colonial Revival **Dr. Gordon House** (c.1938), 806 S. 4th; and, the Art Moderne **Pine Apartments** (c. 1938), 804 S. 4th.

"Perhaps it is sentimental to prefer an old theater to a new office building, but sometimes cities should be sentimental."

—from an editorial in the [Nashville] *Tennessean* after plans were announced to raze the 12-story Tennessee Building, an exuberant 1931 Art Deco building, to be replaced by a 17-story office tower.

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VOL. III, NO. 1 MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MAY-JUNE, JULY-AUGUST 1988

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER: HAMBURGER OR HISTORY

Sometime during the next year, the Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall in Anaconda will be demolished to provide parking for a Hardee's fast food restaurant. In the face of little community support for the AOH Hall's preservation, our office didn't argue the issue for too long when the Anaconda-Deer Lodge Commissioners needed federal preservation regulatory approval. It would be nice, however, if the loss of the AOH Hall in Anaconda, or the Montana Theater in Butte, or the Great Northern Depot in Helena, or the YMCA in Great Falls resulted in some serious soul searching around the state.

Several years ago, *New York Times* architectural critic Ada Louise Huxtable published a collection of her essays under the wonderful title *Goodbye History, Hello Hamburger*. Not only does the title sound pertinent to our demolitions; Ms. Huxtable has a lot to say that fits here in the West. But to my way of thinking, we really haven't lost any of our significant buildings to the speedy purveyance of hamburgers. We have lost too many historic structures because we've been hornswoggled or intimidated into thinking that we were facing *a choice between* jobs, progress, economic development and, heaven forbid, keeping a historic building for sentimental reasons. Those are rarely the actual choices facing us. Let me offer some perspectives:

• The choices facing every community are often of their own making. Communities are usually in the position to pick which lots within a town or area will be made available, to decide what, if any, exemptions to zoning requirements will be promised, to determine—more particularly—whether historic buildings on or adjacent to tracts eyed for new development—will be portrayed as valuable to the community, to be taken seriously by the developer, or to be written off as nuisances.

• Communities function at least at two levels—governmental and popular. The fact of the matter is that unless we all demonstrate that we value historic buildings, that we want the memories, the information, and the inspiration of historic buildings around us, our city officials don't have reason to take up the cause for us when they work with developers.

• We continue to hear and rarely question the conclusion that new construction will be less expensive than reuse of historic buildings. I can't promise that rehabilitation will always be cheaper, but the opposite assumption is no more universally true. We know even more vividly that the comparisons are rarely even made or investigated. Anaconda-Deer Lodge funded a structural analysis of the AOH Hall to comply with federal preservation law rather than to influence early negotiations with Hardees. Although the Hardee's corporation indicated it was not adverse to putting its restaurants in historic buildings, it had worked on plans for the Anaconda project for a year without stepping inside the AOH Hall.

• We are, in fact, usually ambivalent and unfocused. I can't think of a Montana community with whom we work that doesn't want the blessings of tourism to shower on their town. Apart from believing that tourists want access to Montana's natural and recreational resources, those communities assume that they will be attractive to tourists because of their history, but the implications of that hope and the commitment required haven't yet sunk in. A June, 1988, article in *Governing* by Jonathan Walters elaborates: "First a locality has to have something worth visiting . . . Notes David Root, a Washington, D.C.-based heritage tourism consultant: 'There has to be a "there" there—a way of saying that any locality that has torn it down or paved it over is probably better off chasing a Toyota plant. Whether a "there" exists anymore often relates to a local interest in historic preservation. In Mineral Point [Wisconsin], it was mostly a private effort that got the city's central business district listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The effort was launched by residents not originally from the town—a common phenomenon. Many localities fail to recognize their heritage tourism potential.' " The same article quotes Wake Forest University marketing consultant James A. Makens describing the convictions that a community must also have, "To succeed a town is going to have to make some tough decisions . . . The zoning board is going to get tough and say 'No, you can't build a schlock 1988 building on that vacant lot; you have to design one that fits in with the surrounding architecture.' "

From our experience, we really do not have to decide *between* hamburger and history. We can decide how and where we will have our hamburger and whether it will assist us in our fight to preserve Montana's architecture and history while promoting tourism. If—as the great specter is presented to us—someone tells us that the company, the agency, or the franchise won't come to town, won't build, or is going to leave if we don't let them have their way with our town, we had better look twice. The odds are that the business isn't going to be a very good neighbor anyway.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

Applications for survey and planning grant funding are now being accepted by the State Historic Preservation Office. Approximately $40,000 will be available for immediate use by local governments, historical societies, and other groups to undertake historical and architectural surveys, planning studies, archaeological survey projects, etc. Deadline for applications is August 30, 1988. For more information and application forms, contact Pat Bick, State Historic Preservation Office, 225 North Roberts, Helena 59620 or call (406) 444-7715.

MONTANA'S CENTENNIAL SITES

In celebration of Montana's centennial, the State Historic Preservation Office is making a special inventory of homes, farms, ranches, and buildings built before 1889. These sites will be considered for a special list of "Centennial Sites" assembled on the basis of age alone. During next year's legislative session, the SHPO will publish a summary of information about the surviving sites and a list of all submissions received. A "Centennial Sites Day" will combine biennial historic preservation ceremonies with recognition of the sites and their owners. The Montana Centennial Office, which is joining the SHPO in this venture, will coordinate letters from the Governor, congratulating owners of Centennial Sites for their stewardship and interest.

Nominations must be made on a Centennial Sites inventory form now available from the SHPO or local Centennial Offices.

BARN AGAIN!

Out of a field of over 500 competitors from 34 states, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and *Successful Farming* magazine have announced the winners, including one from Montana, in the BARN AGAIN! historic rehabilitation contest. The 85 winning entries included four Heritage awards, 36 Merit awards, and 45 Recognition awards. The Merit award winners from East Helena, Montana are Paul and Thelma Kleffner who have spent forty-five years carefully restoring and maintaining the W.C. Child barn—no simple feat when it is counted among the largest barns in the West!

W.C. Child began construction of the barn in 1887 while Montana was still reeling from the massive livestock losses of the disastrous winter of 1886-87. When completed, the 55 by 100 foot building had stalls for 310 cattle and enough floor space for an additional 200 head. Child declared bankruptcy in 1893 and died later that year. The ranch went through a succession of owners over the next five decades, and was purchased by the Paul Kleffner family in 1943. The W.C. Child Ranch was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The State Historic Preservation Office has awarded $32,000 in Historic Preservation Fund grants to six of Montana's seven Certified Local Governments (CLGs). The grants will assist the Government of Butte-Silver Bow, the Cities of Bozeman, Lewistown, and Missoula, the Town of Walkerville, and Big Horn County to maintain historic preservation programs on the local level. Each CLG establishes its own priorities depending upon local need. Besides maintaining on-going preservation programs, projects this year include continued historical and architectural survey, establishment of a historic building signage program, regular newspaper columns on architectural styles, and a "bank" of donated professional time to assist historic property owners.

ANZICK COLLECTION

We are pleased to announce that much of the artifact collection from the Anzick site has been obtained by the Montana Historical Society for display in the new museum. This nationally significant group of Clovis projectile points, bifaces and bone implements was discovered in a rock shelter near Wilsall, Montana during earth moving activities some 20 years ago. Artifacts from the Clovis tradition typically date from about 11,000 to 12,000 years before present although no radiocarbon dates have been obtained from the Anzick site. The Anzick site collection was split up shortly after its discovery and has been primarily in private ownership since that time. Final details on the terms of the transfer of the collections from private owners have yet to be finalized but the Montana Historical Society is extremely pleased to bring this nationally recognized collection together for public viewing for the first time since its discovery.

ACTIONS THREATENING HISTORIC RESOURCES

Information on the federal and state funded, licensed, or permitted projects listed below has been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer for review in accordance with federal and/or state preservation laws. It is the finding of the agency and/or the SHPO that the projects will likely result in the loss of significant historic properties. If you or your organization would like to receive further information or provide comments on any of the actions, please contact the SHPO:

• Carter County—The Federal Highway Administration and the Montana Department of Highways are proposing to demolish the historic **O'Fallon Creek Bridge.** Documentation presented indicates that rehabilitation of the historic bridge which serves 60 vehicles a day would save taxpayers $186,700 as opposed to the costs of constructing a new bridge.

• Silver Bow County—Beal Mountain Mining, Inc., a subsidiary of Pegasus Gold Corporation, has proposed the development of a gold mine in the **German Gulch** area of Silver Bow County. The U.S. Forest Service and the Montana Department of State Lands are responsible for permitting the project. Placer claims were first located in German Gulch in 1864 and by 1865 the area had a population of one thousand. By 1870, the camp was in decline and claims were leased to Chinese placer mining companies that continued to work the diggings in the area until about 1910.

PERSONNEL UPDATE

Mark F. Baumler joined the SHPO staff in April as Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer/Agency Review Archaeologist. Mark comes to Montana from Arizona where he was a Post-Doctoral Associate with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. He also served as an intermittent staff and field archaeologist to the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service. Mark has extensive experience in the survey and excavation of archaeological sites with work in the Central Plains, Southwest, and California as well as Yugoslavia, France, and Austria. Mark and his wife, Ellen, who has a Ph.D. in Medieval Studies, will be leading the first season of investigations at the Medieval castle, "Castiglion Che Dio Sol Sa," near Siena, Italy this summer.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

A major multiple resource area nomination from Glendive, Montana was approved by the Keeper of the Register for official designation on February 3, 1988. The Glendive Area Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture sponsored a survey of historic buildings in the Original Townsite of Glendive last summer with grant funding provided by the SHPO. A number of local volunteers worked on the project under the direction of Bill Babcock, consultant from Missoula, and Rita Edwards, the local volunteer coordinator.

Included as part of the Glendive National Register listings are the Merrill Avenue Historic District and 10 independent resources. The **Merrill Avenue Historic District** encompasses a six-block row of one, two and three-story, masonry commercial buildings fronting on the Northern Pacific Railroad line. The district runs from the passenger depot, built in 1922, to the classically detailed Glendive City Hall, designed by Brynjulf Rivenes and built in 1914.

The independent resources include the **Glendive Heat, Light, and Power Plant** (1914) on Clough St.; the **Glendive City Water Filtration Plant** (1917 to 1934), 420 W. Bell St.; the **Northern Pacific Settling Tanks** (1905 to 1910), located at the corner of Town and Clough Sts.; the **Blackstone Residence** (ca. 1908), 217 W. Towne; the **McCone Residence** (1900, 1908), 218 W. Towne; the **Sacred Heart Church** (1925), 316 W. Benham, designed by Brynjulf Rivenes; the **First Methodist Episcopal Church and Parsonage** (1909), 209 N.Kendrick, designed by Brynjulf Rivenes; the **U.S. Post Office** (1935), 221 N. Kendrick; and the riveted Warren through truss **Bell Street Bridge** (1926). Also included as part of the Glendive nomination was the **Northern Pacific Railroad Pedestrian Underpass,** an unusual concrete walkway beneath the railroad tracks connecting the north and south sides of town. Built in 1914 by local engineer Joseph Wester, the Underpass was not listed in the National Register because the owner of the property, Burlington Northern Railroad, objected to the listing.

The **Ramsay Historic District** in Silver Bow County was listed on January 14, 1988. The nomination encompasses virtually the entire Ramsay townsite, which was built by the E.I. DuPont de Nemours Company between 1916 and 1921 as part of the company's employee housing program. DuPont built a number of towns in other parts of the country, using some of the very same housing designs that are found in Ramsay. The firm constructed the village and explosives plant at Ramsay during World War I to supply dynamite for the nearby copper mines at Butte.

Three of the **Suburban Schools of Butte** were listed on January 25, 1988. During the late 1910's and early 1920's the Butte School District retained architect W. Wellington Smith to design an number of grade schools to be located in the new suburbs springing up on the flats at the base of the Butte Hill. The Madison Grade School at 45 East Greenwood, the Hawthorne Grade School at 3500 White Way, and the Longfellow Grade School at 1629 Roosevelt Ave. were all erected in 1917.

Camp Senia Historic District, an historic dude ranch located 12 miles west of Red Lodge in the Beartooth Mountains, was listed in the National Register on April 14, 1988. The original owner of the camp, Alfred Croonquist, and his wife Senia were pioneers in the development of tourist facilities in Carbon County and played a significant role in the promotion of tourism in Montana and the West during the 1920's and 1930's by both organizing and working for the Dude Ranchers Association. With a help of local workmen, Croonquist built a complex of nineteen log and stone buildings at Camp Senia between 1917-1930 to accommodate summer guests. These cabins are particularly fine examples of the use of Rustic stylistic detailing and exhibit a high level of craftsmanship and sophistication in the use of native materials. After the 1929 stock market crash, hotels and dude ranches throughout the West experienced an immediate and sometimes devastating drop in reservations from Eastern dudes. Camp Senia ceased to function as a dude ranch shortly thereafter, and the cabins are now separately owned by a number of families as summer homes.

The 42 historic Craftsman and Prairie style residences located in two small subdivisions in Lewistown that compose the **Judith Place Historic District** represent not only the rapid growth and development of this central Montana trading community through the prosperous decade of the homesteading period from 1908-1918, but its decline as well. Listed in the National Register on May 4, 1988, the Judith Place Historic District is a tiny enclave of middle class housing built for local businessmen, professionals, and ranch owners. The district stands as a vivid reminder of the optimism, careful planning and high quality of craftsmanship that characterized community development during the years immediately preceding the First World War.

The **Algeria Shrine Temple,** located at the corner of Neill and Park Avenues in Helena, was listed in the National Register on April 14, 1988. This unusual and important example of Moorish Revival architecture, with its 175-foot minaret, aptly expresses the exotic associations engendered by the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Now known as the Civic Center, the Algeria Shrine Temple has been the largest and most often used public hall for major cultural and political events in Helena since its completion in 1921.

The Gothic Revival **St. Cyril and Methodius Church,** constructed in 1895-1899 of native porphyry stone and the most important example of historic architecture in East Helena, was judged to qualify for listing in the National Register by the Keeper of the Register on April 14, 1988. The building has not been entered into the Register, however, due to the objection to listing submitted by the owner of the church, the Bishop of the Diocese of Helena. The church was built by members of the parish, many of whom were skilled stone masons and carpenters who had immigrated to this country from Central Europe to work in the Helena and Livingston Smelter and Reduction Works. Although no single ethnic group was responsible for construction of this fine church, the parish was predominantly Slovenian and Croatian, and the building was consecrated to Saints Cyril and Methodius, two bishops who Christianized the Slavic peoples of Europe. The Catholic Diocese of Helena plans to demolish the church and incorporate its stained glass windows and some of the prophyry stone as decorative elements of a new church building in East Helena.

> "And when we talk about cultural tourism, we are talking about a traveler's desire to experience all of those things that define a particular locality or region. In other words, experiencing a way of life. Mark Twain may have put best the way we experience a city when we travel:
>
> 'We take stock of a city like we take stock of a man. The clothes and appearance are the externals by which we judge. We next take stock of the mind, the intellect. These are internals. The sum of both is the man or the city.' "
>
> —from a speech by Richard J. Roddewig, March 1988, New Orleans

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

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Montana Historical Society
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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. II, NO. 6 MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MARCH-APRIL 1988

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

On March 2, 1988, Representative Sam Gejdenson, Connecticut, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives designed to strengthen the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA). More precisely, Rep. Gejdenson wants to insure that federal agencies do a better job of protecting prehistoric and historic sites on their lands from looting, vandalism, and unplanned loss. His legislation follows a series of hearings held last fall that resulted in the report "The Destruction of America's Archaeological Heritage: Looting and Vandalism of Indian Archaeological Remains in the Four Corners States of the Southwest" (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations). While that study obviously didn't include Montana, its findings fit us to a tee.

The Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in Montana can document ongoing, substantial loss of sites to pothunters. Montana prehistoric materials continue to be sold in less-than-legal antiquities markets. Pothunting and vandalism on public lands rob all of us of heritage—-and of information critical to understanding early life on this land.

For Native Americans throughout our state, vandalism of prehistoric materials is directly equivalent to grave robbing. For archaeologists, and through them for all of us, the removal of materials at a prehistoric site eliminates information which may be critical for interpreting Montana's prehistoric past. The loss to our collective memory and to our tourism hopes when ghost town sites are destroyed should be even more obvious.

So, Rep. Gejdenson's amendments are very welcome. If passed, penalties for vandalism would be clearer and harsher. Federal land managing agencies would be directed to conduct educational programs on the importance of archaeological resources. Private citizens would be offered incentives to police sites on public lands and be encouraged to better protect sites in private ownership. Federal agencies would also be directed to create separate budgets for archaeological protection work.

As spring and summer arrive here, and as Congress considers what it can do to help, we urge all of you to be the best of stewards and the best of advocates for Montana's remote, fragile cultural heritage. It won't grow back—ever—once gone.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION WEEK

To celebrate preservation's political triumphs and its successes in the United States, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has named *Historic Preservation: The People's Choice* as the theme of the 16th annual National Historic Preservation Week, May 8-14. The National Trust will be sending Preservation Week Kits to more than 3000 local nonprofit organizations to assist them in staging special events to remind Americans that preservation is an important issue in this election year.

The Montana SHPO encourages historical societies and preservation organizations to celebrate Preservation Week. Past events in Montana have included city proclamations, historic house tours, dinners in historic restaurants, walking tours, and speakers and slide presentations.

CONGRESS ALLOCATES $28.25 MILLION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The U.S. Congress has allocated $28.25 million to the 50 state historic preservation offices, the District of Columbia, the U.S. territories, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation for fiscal year 1988. The figure represents a four million dollar increase over last year's funding level. Montana's apportionment is $343,318, an increase of approximately $20,000 above last year, and ranks 35th among the states. The formula used for computing state awards this year was limited to proportions based on the last 3-year running averages; competitive performance measures were suspended this year because funding has been too limited for the states to exercise much discretion in using funds beyond federally mandated programs.

The funds awarded to the Montana SHPO are used to administer the national preservation programs, e.g., preservation tax incentives, National Register of Historic Places, Certified Local Government Program, and Section 106 review and compliance. Over half of the Montana preservation award is regranted to local groups and governments to complete community historic building inventories and archaeological surveys, to maintain the Montana computerized Site File Records, and to support Certified Local Governments. The money cannot be used for construction projects.

WALKERVILLE CERTIFIED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The Town of Walkerville in Silver Bow County has been designated a Certified Local Government (CLG) by the National Park Service. The designation recognizes the establishment of a historic preservation program meeting federal standards. Walkerville has adopted a historic preservation ordinance and appointed a preservation commission of professional and citizen members. Walkerville joins Carbon and Big Horn Counties, the Cities of Bozeman and Lewistown, and the Government of Butte-Silver Bow in having a demonstrated expertise in historic preservation on the local level. Welcome aboard!

LOST BUILDINGS

The Butte National Historic Landmark District suffered the loss of two more Uptown buildings on March 20. The **Montana Hotel,** 207 West Broadway, and the **House at 205 West Broadway** were destroyed by fire. The Montana Hotel, a four-story, double bay fronted building was designed and built in 1900 by the firm of Shakleton and Whitney. The House at 205 Broadway was designed by the prominent Butte architect, H.M. Patterson, in 1892. The house had a two-story bay featuring open brick arches and an elaborate frieze with pendants and brackets. The bay was topped by a gable with a lattice work design and a sunburst.

ACTIONS AFFECTING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The Government of Anaconda-Deer Lodge has transmitted a request to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for permission to amend a 1982 Memorandum of Agreement. If approved, this amendment would specifically allow for the demolition of the **Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall** (National Register, 1979), 321-323 East Commercial Avenue, Anaconda. North Central Food Systems, Inc. plans to build a new Hardee's restaurant on adjoining lots and requests the land under the A.O.H. Hall "to provide adequate parking and good visibility from west-bound traffic on Commercial Avenue." In 1986, North Central Food Systems demolished the 1915 Great Falls YMCA building (National Register, 1985) and replaced it with a Hardee's restaurant. To provide comments or for more information on this request, please contact the SHPO.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

Seven more properties were added to the Bozeman multiple resource area listing on January 22, 1988. These buildings are the **Gallatin County High School** at 404 W. Main, including its original 1902 section designed by George Hancock and the 1935, Art Deco addition designed by Fred F. Willson; the **Harris House** at 502 Mendenall; the **Hines House** at 420 W. College; the **House at 714 N. Tracy;** the **House at 818 South Eighth;** the **Johnson House** at 506 N. Bozeman; and the **Peterson House** at 216 N. Wallace.

SPRING 1988—MONTANA PRESERVATION WORKING AT FULL TILT

If you are interested in Montana's historic and prehistoric sites and buildings, you're in luck this spring. An array of statewide meetings offer instruction, information, perspective, and opportunities for participation on any number of issues. This outline—with directions on how to make final arrangements—includes just *statewide meetings*. Your local organizations and societies are likely planning other events—especially during Preservation Week, May 8-14. We encourage you to attend as many of these meetings—state and local—as you can.

Annual MAA/MAS Meetings
FRIDAY, APRIL 22

Montana Archaeological Association: Annual business meeting.
Missoula—Sheraton
1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Contact: Dave Schwab, MAA president, 444-7715

Montana Preservation Alliance: Reception for archaeologists attending the Montana Archaeological Association and Montana Archaeological Society meetings.
5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Just plan on attending if you're in town.
Jim McDonald, Missoula architect, will present an introduction to Missoula history and architecture during the reception. He'll also lead a walking tour for interested persons at the end of the reception.

Montana Archaeological Society: Registration for Saturday, April 23 meeting.
Missoula—Sheraton
Evening

SATURDAY, APRIL 23

Montana Archaeological Society: Annual meeting and presentation of papers
Missoula—Sheraton
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Presenters during the day include Les Davis, George Arthur, Doug Melton, Lewis Napton, Dee Taylor, Tom Roll, Becky Timmons, Cynthia Hamlett, Milo McLeod, Larry Loendorf, Catherine Wiest, Joy Bolton, Montgomery Nelson.

Montana Archaeological Society: Business meeting
Missoula—Sheraton
4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Montana Archaeological Society Banquet
Missoula—Sheraton
7:00 p.m.
"Recollections of Students, Friends, and Colleagues in honor of Dr. Carling I. Malouf"
Annual MAS Benefit Auction following the banquet.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24

MAS and **MPA:** Sunday Morning Self-Guided Tours
The Montana Archaeological Society and the Montana Preservation Alliance have made arrangements for conference attendees to tour the Daly Mansion, Hamilton, the Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Deer Lodge, as a conclusion to the weekend of meetings. Touring will be self-guided. Conference packets will contain information on registering for the tours and costs.

Costs: MAS meeting registration, $5
MAS banquet, $13
Contact for all MAS events: Doug Melton, MAS president, 243-2613

Second Annual Gathering of Montana Indian Cultural Representatives, Archaeologists, and Cultural Resource Managers
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 13 AND MAY 14

Blue Bay, Flathead Lake
Hosted by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes at their conference/camping facility.
Details on the agenda and logistics will be mailed later.
Contacts: Dave Schwab, 444-7715; Germaine DuMontier, 745-4572

Preservation Maintenance—Exterior Surface Protection—Hands-on Training Course
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, MAY 16 THROUGH 20

Ninemile Redmount Depot, Lolo National Forest
This hands-on training course is sponsored by the Lolo National Forest in conjunction with Glacier National Park. The course was organized by the National Park Service's Williamsport Preservation Training Center and will be given by specialists in historic building care from throughout the National Park Service. Attendance is limited so that everyone can participate in actual projects. Most attendees are state or federal employees, but the Lolo has reserved a few spaces for participants from the private sector.
Cost: $450
Contact: Ken Duce, 329-3963 or Milo McLeod, 329-3853, on the Lolo National Forest

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Montana Preservation Alliance Spring '88 Seminar and Workshop
FRIDAY, MAY 20

Montana Preservation Alliance annual meeting
Missoula Public Library
10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon

MPA Seminar: "What Should We Preserve?" A roundtable discussion chaired by Gary Williams, with Tom Foor, archaeologist; Laurie Mercier, oral historian; Lee Tuott, planner; and an architect and a cultural geographer; offering perspectives to spark group discussion.
Missoula Public Library
1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Reception for MPA participants
Fort Missoula Historical Museum
5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 12

"So What Do I Do With My Old Building?" A how-to presentation workshop for owners of historic buildings, contractors, architects, etc. MPA was able to secure the assistance of National Park Service historic building specialists, with help from NPS Williamsport Training Center, for this very practical day of training on care of historic buildings. Speakers will concentrate on water problems, contracting for services, improving your repair track record, paint and mortar analysis, diagnosing problems, repairing masonry, etc.
University of Montana Social Sciences Building, Room 352.
8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Contact for all MPA seminar and workshop events: Janene Caywood, 721-1958

NOTE: ***Returnable registration form for the MPA meetings is built into the bottom of this page.***

Preservation Maintenance—Log Preservation—Hands-on Training Course
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, MAY 23 THROUGH 27

Glacier National Park
This second week-long, hands-on training course is sponsored by Glacier National Park in conjunction with the Lolo National Forest. This course was also orchestrated by the National Park Service's Williamsport Training Center and uses NPS historic building specialists as instructors. Participation is again limited so that everyone can help with actual projects. Three slots are available for participants from the private sector, along with state and federal agency employees.
Cost: $450-$550
Contact: Bruce Fladmark, 888-5441, Glacier National Park

Klepetko Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology: Spring Meeting and Tour
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JUNE 4 AND 5

Trip planned to the ghost town of Coolidge and a Big Hole ranch.
Contact: Lon Johnson, 444-7751

REGISTRATION FORM—MONTANA PRESERVATION ALLIANCE SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP
Friday and Saturday, May 20 and 21, Missoula, Montana

The following people in our family or office wish to attend:
Name(s) Address

_____

_____

_____

Costs for seminar, reception and workshop are: $25 per person; $30 per couple. This also entitles you to 1988 Montana Preservation Alliance Membership. (If you've already paid your 1988 MPA dues, costs are $20 per person and $25 per couple.)

Please return this form with a check payable to Montana Preservation Alliance, Box 291, Butte, Montana 59703.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

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